The Orchadian

Volume 17, Number 7 www.anos.org.au March 2013

Official Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society

Celebrating 50 years of cultivating, studying and promoting Australasian Orchids.

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Caladenia tentaculata (*Arachnorchis tentaculata*) Photograph by Emily Noble

The Orchadian

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Good quality sharp illustrations or colour digital images should be submitted as separate files, with nominated location identified by place-holders in the text. Images of less than 3 megapixels should be avoided where possible. The editor is responsible for final selection of pictures.

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Editorial

Welcome to the 50th year of the Society! While the actual celebration will be in August, and nearly coincides with the conference, we are spending the year celebrating the history of the Society and some prominent figures in orchid study and research in the Australasian region.

Apologies for the hybrid list in the last issue—the errors were mine as I failed to check after asking for the Australasian hybrids. A number of people have made offers to check the listing in future, but my question is whether the list has enough value to justify presenting it in this and future issues. It is possible now to get the name of a registration from online sources—the entire registry is available (albeit one record at a time) through the RHS website. I look forward to your input as to whether I should be continuing to provide the list of most recent registrations in each issue. The list included in this issue is reflecting Australian species and their hybrids, and Australasians where I could identify them as such. Any further omissions are again my fault.

So, what is it I have for you in this issue? Of course, the big announcement at this time of year is the winners of the four major annual prizes for the nominated 'best'—the Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and G. Hermon Slade Trophies. The winners are presented in this issue with photographs provided for their judging. Note that there was an issue with submission in the last year—the Ira Butler Trophy Committee have asked that in future all submissions arrive via their website, as there was an address error in the ANOS site that caused a problem.

The winner of the annual essay competition of the Australian Orchid Foundation—Emily Noble—has her essay on Orchid Conservation at Home presented here. I am aware that this has been published elsewhere recently too, so I hope those who get that other magazine will forgive me for presenting it again.

The report of Beenleigh ANOS Group's most recent foray into a spring show of their own is presented, with photos of the winners. As is expected with the climate of Brisbane's region, the Grand and Reserve Champions were in the 'antelope' group of dendrobiums. Of course, this is one of the things I have been asked to provide to readers—they love seeing who is doing what at their own shows. I do need your help with supplying these though!

Frances Wilde, of ANOS Geelong Group, provides us with a brief insight into one of their annual exploits—the distribution and potting up of terrestrial orchid tubers. There are a number of groups that organise tuber shares and sales each year, and it is good to see what other groups do, as while Macarthur Group does organise an annual tuber auction, it differs somewhat from that of Geelong.

Alan Stephenson provides us with an article about a rescue of a large *Dendrobium* in the grounds of the Wollongong Hospital. It needed to be removed as the site redevelopment would lead to the tree being lost. It is hoped that sales of the orchid divisions will benefit the hospital.

Two of our 50th Anniversary articles are presented in this issue. Bill Lavarack, who spent many years working in northern Queensland, has provided us with an insight into one of the early explorers of the north and his contributions to the early knowledge of orchids and other botanical treasures from up there. The second of the historical papers covers the early years of *the Orchadian*. Peter Adams provides an insight into some of the more interesting items that would have met the gaze of early subscribers.

Robert Bates has provided us with a name for one of the threatened sun orchids in South Australia, and Rick Winch shares some of the successes he's been having with Sarcochilus in a part of Australia that has no native epiphytes.

I trust that you will enjoy what is provided for your reading pleasure in this issue.

Greg Steenbeeke

President's Report

ANOS Inc. has developed a 'Draft' Constitution for approval by Members at the Annual General Meeting to be held in conjunction with the ANOS Conference in Brisbane.

Committee members recently met in Sydney for two full days of constructive work on the new constitution, held a Council Meeting and began work on the first 'Living' document to streamline the operational procedures of ANOS Inc.

Our sincere thanks to Roslyn Capell for her work in melding the 'Old' with the 'New' Constitution, and I commend the 'Draft' to all Members for approval.

Extreme weather conditions are being experienced in the eastern states, whilst over here in the west we have just come off our hottest summer on record. Our thoughts are with our members who may have been affected.

My orchids have really enjoyed the extra attention given to them and multiple growths are the norm this year. Hopefully some new hybrid flowerings will eventuate, exciting times again. Some of my nice sarcs are shown here.

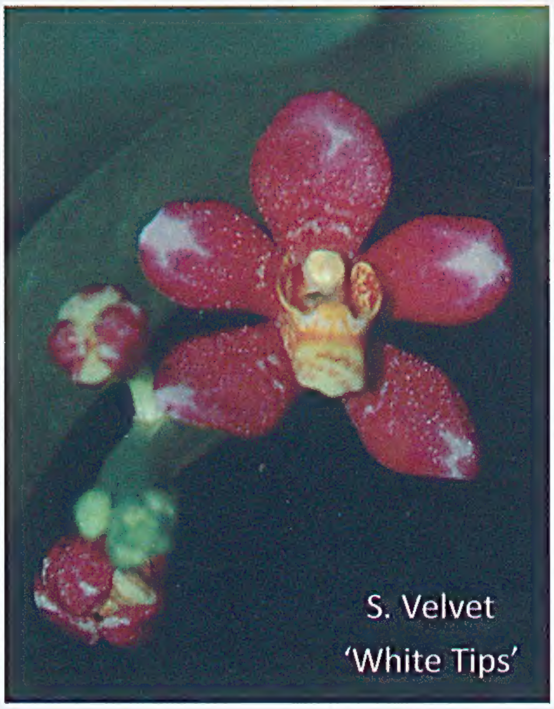
Congratulations are extended to all those members who have achieved success in the Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and the G. Hermon Slade Trophies for 2012 that feature in this edition of *the Orchadian*. My thanks to the work of the Ira Butler Committee in the preparation, judging and collation of these prestigious awards.

I encourage members to support *the Orchadian* by contributing Show Reports, cultural or general reports. This is Your Magazine.

The ANOS Conference Committee has advanced the proceedings for this year's Conference. Thanks to Eddie Boudette and his hard working Committee. This is an event that all Members should endeavour to attend.

Kind Regards
Rick Winch, President

S. Misty 'Spangles' x Velvet 'Cool Dude'


S. Velvet
'White Tips'

Sarcochilus Velvet 'Speckled'

Ira Butler, Bill Murdoch and G. Hermon Slade Trophies for 2012

Irene Bodell, Secretary, Ira Butler Trophy Committee

A decision was made in late October to extend the closing and ultimately the judging date for the 2012 Ira Butler Trophy. This was brought on by some person/persons unknown, with access to the ANOS website, changing the Post Office Box Number on the IBTC form.

There were several entries sent to this wrong P.O. Box, and taking more than four weeks to be returned to the entrants. The IBTC is still unaware of the number of entries it did not receive.

An approach was made to the manager at this Post Office, requesting that the mail incorrectly addressed be redressed and placed in the correct IBTC Box. There were several entries we received this way, a few were returned to sender and some of those entrants were kind enough to contact the secretary for the correct address and these were ultimately received. What a balls up!

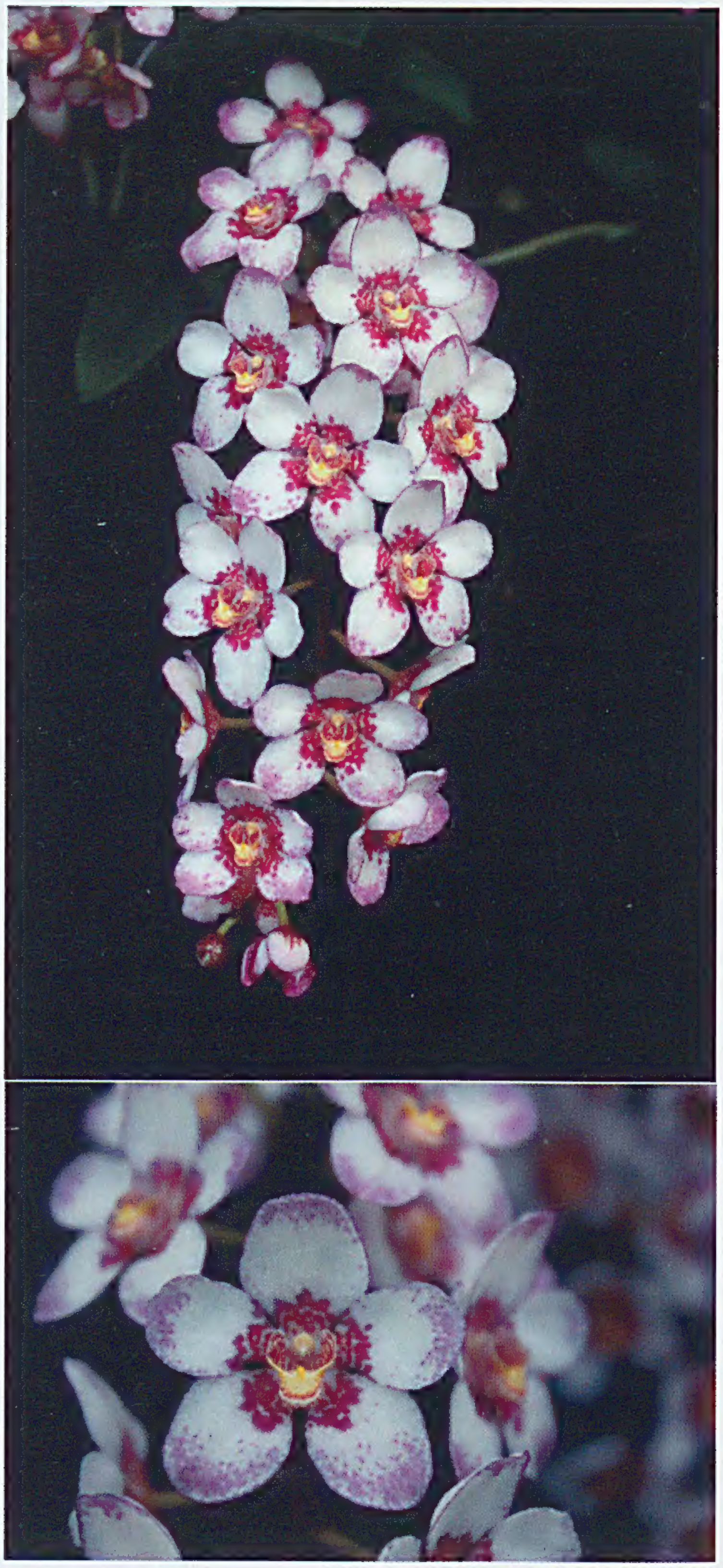
Putting all that aside, the standard of entries this year was greatly improved. Compliments must also go to the photographers. Most of the images were excellent. The Ira Butler Trophy Committee would like to congratulate all the Gold Winners and Silver Certificate entrants also every other entrant.

In future would all participants download the entry for from the Ira Butler Web page which is www.irabutlertrophy.org

Ira Butler Trophy

Sarcochilus Burgundy on Ice 'Fimbria' grown by Grant Garrett

Exhibited at a Victorian Regional Judges Panel Meeting 19/10/11. Granted a First Class Certificate by the Australian Orchid Council. 13 inflorescences with 10-12 flowers per inflorescence, flowers very well displayed on excellent arching racemes. Colour and size of flowers very even.



***Sarcochilus* Burgundy on Ice 'Fimbria'** (Photographer Grant Garrett)

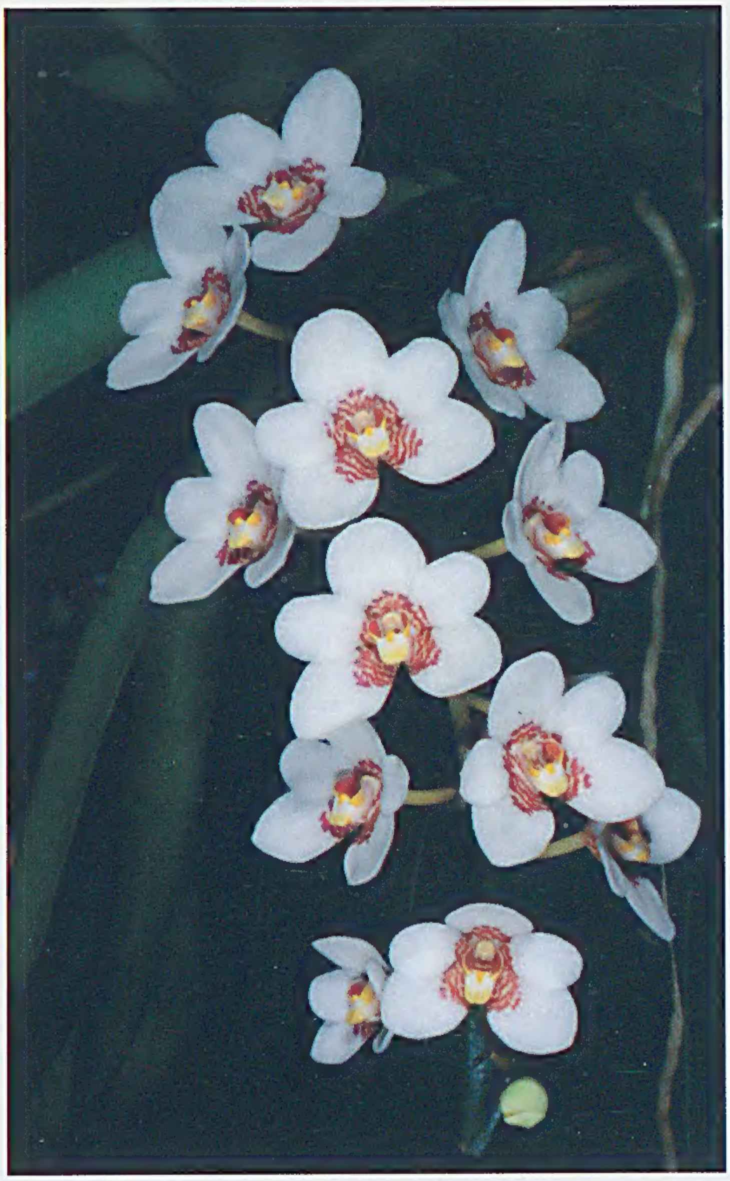
Sliver Certificate Winners for Ira Butler

S. Fitzhart 'Rusty Buckets Freddie' owned by Reiner Schneidereit

Primary Hybrid between *S. hartmannii* and *S. fitzgeraldii* first registered by Ira Butler in 1963. This was exhibited at Revesby Workers Australian Native Orchid show and was granted an Award of Merit by the Australian Orchid Council

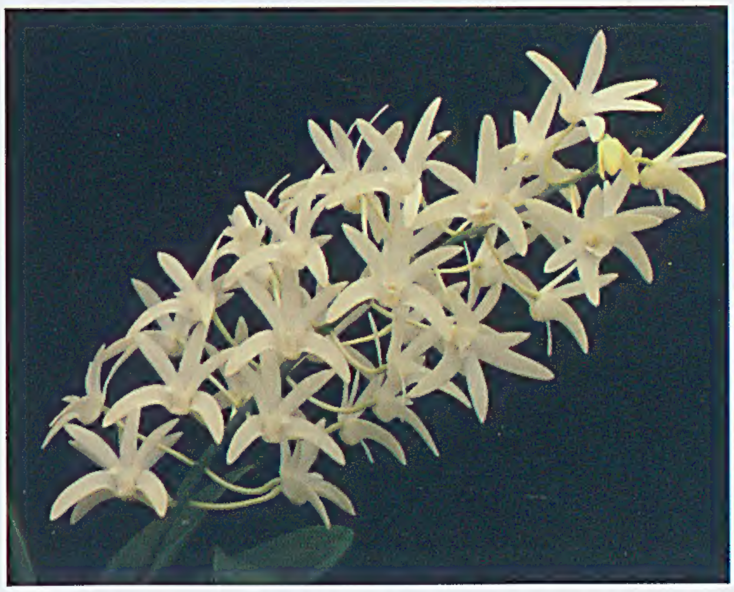
S. George Colthup '2000' owned by David Butler

A remake of this fine Sarco by Green Vista Orchids, the original cross by David P. Banks. Exhibited at



S. George Colthup '2000' (Photographer William B. Dobson)

the ANOS Sydney Group Sarcochilus Show and was Champion Sarcochilus Hybrid. It has an AM award from the Australasian Native Orchid Society. It had 12 racemes with 13 flowers per inflorescence.



***D.* Greta Snow** (Photographer Ross Harvey)

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D. Noel's Star 'Eilleen' owned by Mr Noel Oliver

Exhibited at the Orchid Club of SA Spring Show, Champion Australian Native and received a Highly Commended Certificate from the Australian Orchid Council. 10 inflorescences with 90 flowers.

D. Avril's Gold 'Jamie' owned by Peter Gibson

Exhibited at the National Extravaganza at Dural 8/2012, run by the Cymbidium Club, it was Champion Native and Grand Champion Other Any Other. 4 racemes

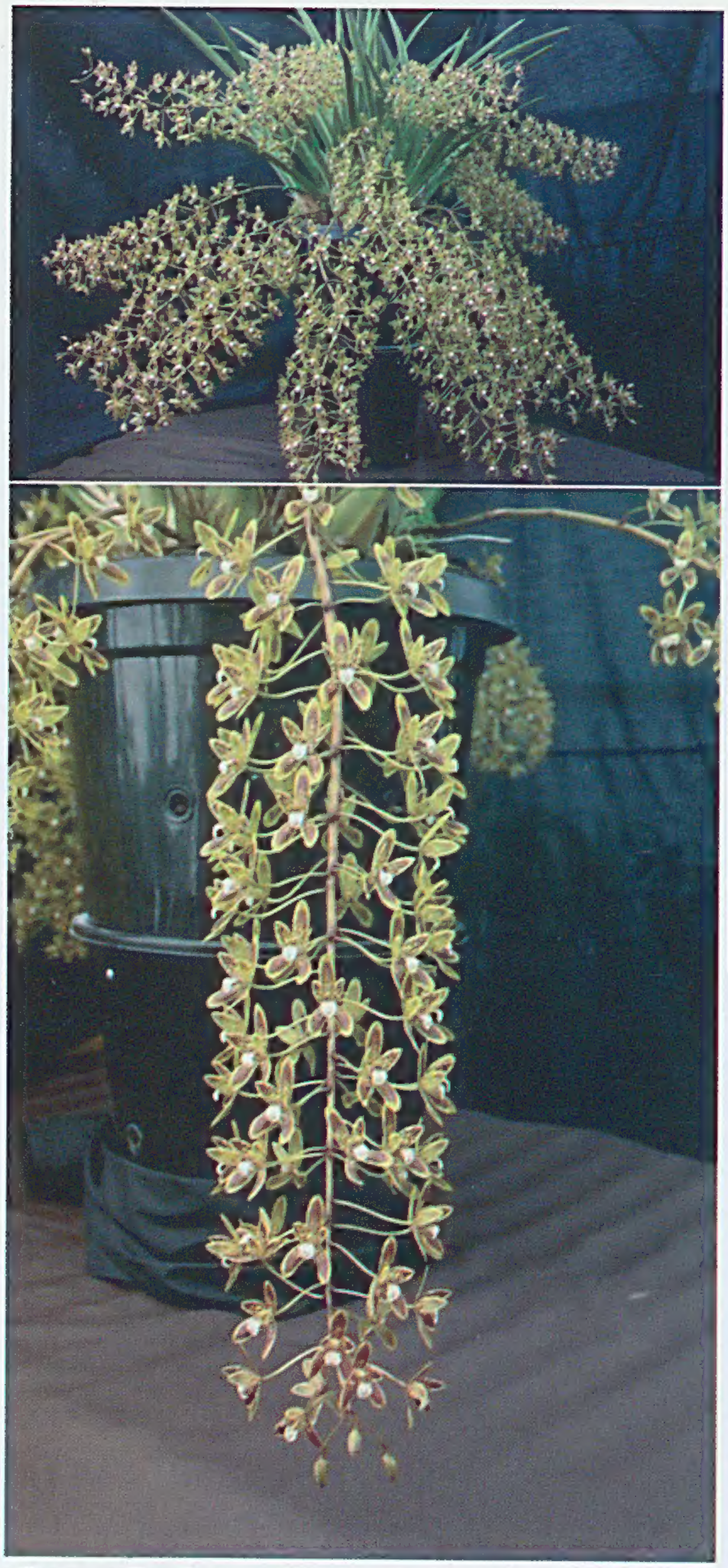
Den. Greta Snow owned by R & R Harvey

Exhibited at a Special Judging of the Queensland AOC Judging Panel and received a First Class Certificate for the Australian Orchid Council. This hybrid is 87% *Den. speciosum* with equal parts of *Den. bigibbum* and *Den. tetragonum.* Original cross made by Don Cruickshanks.

Bill Murdoch

Cymbidium canaliculatum 'Geoff' grown by Fred Fear

Granted Award of Merit by the Australian Orchid Council. The plant carried 18 racemes with a total of 1368 flowers.



***C. canaliculatum** (Photographer Fred Fear)*

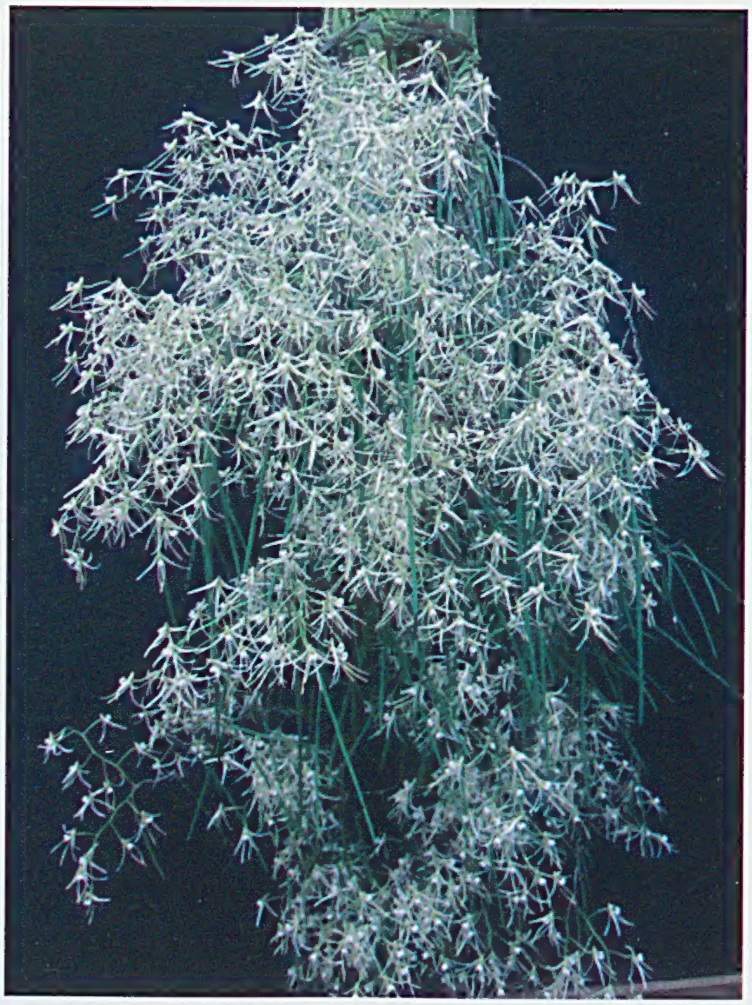
Silver Certificate Winners for Bill Murdoch

D. [*Dockrillia*] *teretifolium* 'Maddison Grace' owned by Grahame Young & Callyn Farrell

Exhibited at the Newcastle Orchid Society and was granted a Highly Commended Certificate by the Australian Orchid Council. This plant had 238 inflorescences and an average of 9.8 flowers per inflorescence.

D. [*Dockrillia*] *striolata* 'Jessie' owned by P & S Radford

Exhibited at the Boolaroo Orchid Society Spring Show and achieved both Champion Australian Native and Reserve Champion, with approx. 380 flowers.



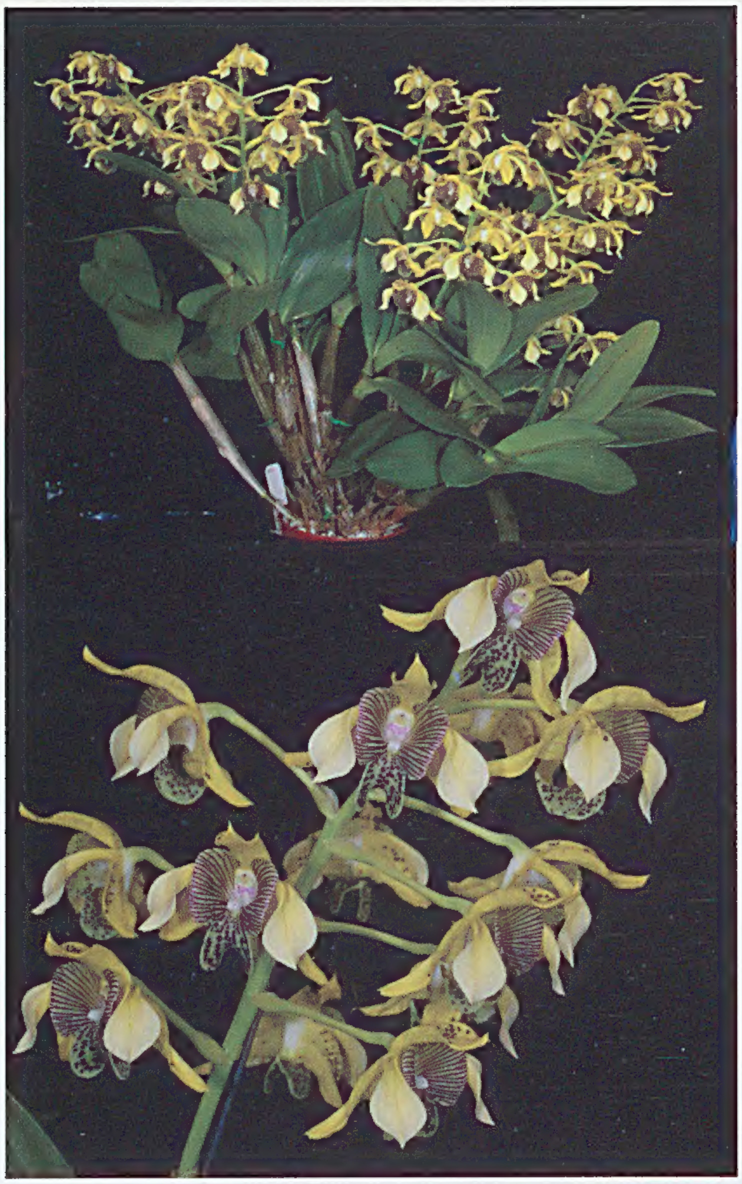
D. teretifolium (Photographer Ken Williams)

D. speciosum 'Gregory' owned by MY Ferris & Mr G Wheeldon

This intervarietal hybrid of *D. speciosum* was hybridised by Tony Bleioitt using *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Daylight Moon' and *D. speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'Georges River Special'. It was exhibited at the ANOS Mid North Coast Speciosum Spectacular 2012. Received a Highly Commended Certificate from the Australasian Native Orchid Society and was Grand Champion of the ANOS Mid North Coast Speciosum Spectacular 2012. There were 2 inflorescences with 48 flowers and 64 flowers respectfully

D. speciosum 'Warren #2' owned by N & F Allison

Exhibited at the West Gippsland Orchid Club Show 9/2012. It was Champion Species, Champion Specimen and Grand Champion Orchid. An intervarietal hybrid of *Den. speciosum* hybridised by Tony Bleioitt using *D. speciosum* var. *curvicaule* 'Tony's #1' and *D. speciosum* var. *speciosum* 'Windermere', 34 inflorescences.



***Dendrobium* Engagement 'Margaret'**
(Photographer William B. Dobson)

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D. bigibbum 'Round Rand' owned by Brian Gerhard

Exhibited at the Newcastle ANOS Autumn Show and was Champion Bigibbum and Grand Champion, having 13 inflorescences with 92 flowers and 8 buds.

G. Hermon Slade Hybrid

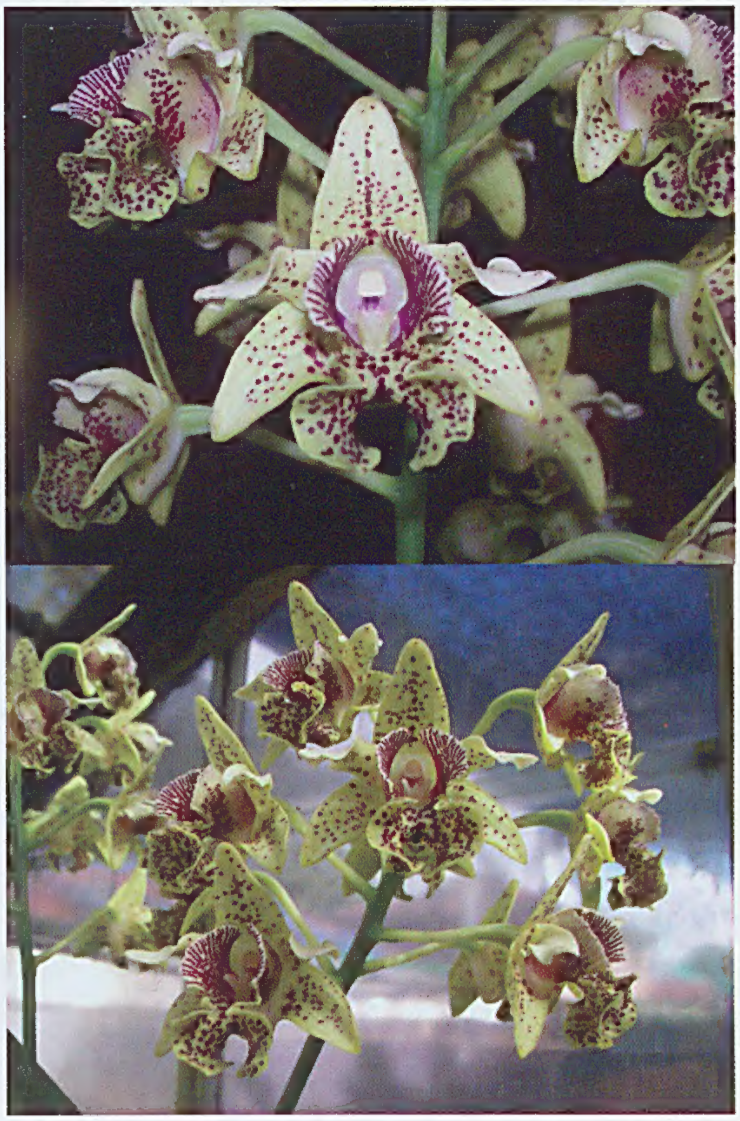
D. Engagement 'Margaret' grown by Fred Fear

Exhibited at the ANOS Mid North Coast Kempsey Speciosum Spectacular 2012. Granted an Award of Cultural Commendation by the Australasian Native Orchid Society. The plant carried 8 inflorescences with average of 10 flowers per inflorescence.

G. Hermon Slade Species

D. tapiniense 'Stephen' grown by Stephen Lee

Exhibited at the Bankstown Orchid Society Chester Square Show in May 2012. Won Australasian Champion and Reserve Champion. The plant carried 5 inflorescences with 30 flowers and 15 buds.



***D. tapiniense* 'Stephen'** (Photographer Kerry Lee)

ANOS Beenleigh's First Own Show

Diane Walker, President and Show Secretary

This year ANOS Beenleigh Group Inc. held our first stand-alone native orchid show. Since forming, we have held a show as part of the Beenleigh Agricultural Show. To our delight, our new venture was a success and we have already started to plan next year's event. The venue remained the same, the Pavilion at Beenleigh Showground. The quality of plants that were entered by exhibitors was considered to be high. Entrants had a choice of 35 classes in which to enter.

Two other societies, Eastern Districts Orchid Society and Logan and District Orchid Society were kind enough to put up displays as well. Although the displays were not solely Australasian, a variety of colourful orchids added to the ambience of the event.

Another change added this year was to have a variety of traders. I would like to thank them all for supporting us as they all came with no expectations. Again, feedback from this section was all positive.

John Roberts and David Cleal were our Show Marshals and set the show up beautifully. A few things learned will lead to changes improving our show next year.

ANOS Judges, organized by Trevor Porteous, came from all directions to judge and were treated to the usual Judges supper.

Robert Reintano took both the Champion sections with Grand Champion *Dendrobium*

Grand Champion—*Dendrobium* Cherry Dance "Magenta" . Photograph by Barrie Hill.

Reserve Champion—*Dendrobium* Alice's Mark Bron. Photograph by Barrie Hill.

New club show cloth made by Pat Hellyer. Photograph by Barrie Hill.

Champion Native—*Dendrobium speciosum* 'Windermere' x 'Ted'. Photo by Barrie Hill.

Cherry Dance 'Magenta' and Reserve champion *Den*. Alice's Mark Bron (which is D. *gouldii* x D. Juleen High). Congratulations to Robert who is a passionate orchid grower and a member of north Brisbane's Kabi Group.

A special section requested by myself and not advertised in the schedule was won by John Roberts with *Dockrillia dolichophylla* x *nugentii.* This section was sponsored by Sewers Delight of Browns Plains.

This article would not be complete without mentioning a Speciosum. ANOS member, Norm Bulmer won the Champion Native Species with *Den. speciosum* 'Windermere x Ted'. Congratulations and well done Norm.

During the year we suffered a breaking to our club store and among other things, our club show cloth was stolen. One of our committee members, Pat Hellyer designed, made and donated a wonderful new quilted show cloth. A great job. Thank you Pat.

As Club President and Show Secretary I would like to thank all members who contributed to the success of the show and all to all exhibitors who added value to our show.

Orchid Conservation at Home

Emily Noble , Montrose, Victoria (ipjn@bigpond.net.au)

The following is the winner of the 2012 AOF Essay Prize, announced at the 36th Annual General Meeting of the Australian Orchid Foundation, Melbourne in October 2012. John and Ruth Allen of Bathurst, NSW placed second and Arthur Stafford of Eskdale, Queensland gained third. This competition is again being run this year, with details on page 306 of this issue.

Helen Richards OAM presenting Emily Noble with the prize, won for this story. Photograph by Ivan Margitta.

At first glance, I wasn't so sure that my story of orchid conservation would satisfy the invitation by the Australian Orchid Foundation to write and share ideas and experiences related to the initiatives and practices in the cultivation and conservation of orchids. I don't grow orchids in a limited space, or a controlled environment context. I don't use water or electricity to grow my orchids. I don't even propagate my orchids. My treatment of this essay topic, and the exploration of my own unique challenges in growing orchids, centres on the fact that my orchids grow themselves.

I now own 16 ha of remnant bush 20 minutes southwest of Ballarat, on which I have discovered more than of 30 native orchid species so far. As I considered the key words of the general aims of the essay topic, words such as: approaches; philosophies; problems; challenges and obstacles, I became inspired to share my story of *in situ* conservation of orchids at my home-to-be, and the tale of challenges I have faced.

The central theme of my unique cluster of challenges, albeit the ones I set for myself, is that I want to eventually build a stone home on the property, and live in the environment, sharing it with my indigenous friends; a tantalizing array of orchid colonies growing naturally among an abundance of small grass trees, heath, peas and lilies in a red stringybark woodland and heathy dry forest.

My challenges for conservation constitute a rather daunting list of issues, concerns and considerations. I want to move in with my orchid friends without compromising the integrity of their natural environment. It is such a pleasure to observe them in the wild on a daily basis. However, the idea of treading lightly is very difficult to work out when you factor in the inevitable introduction of excavators, concrete trucks, driveways, concrete slabs, and eventually, a stone home and workshop. This 'invasion' also necessitates that as uninvited guests, we exercise due care so as not to introduce pathogens and weeds to their home.

This tale of ambitioned conservation is a massive work in progress, with a host of quite fluid variables; even after mapping the orchid colonies for over 18 months, I keep stumbling upon new colonies and species not previously noted in my monitoring. Add to this that I am still mastering (in my dreams!) my identification skills, given that I am only a relatively recent convert to an interest in native orchids. I now rate myself as an orchid nut, a status I infer from having amassed over 3000 photos of orchids in their natural habitat in just 2 years. I have observed the premature fate of some of my native friends from the early morning nibbling habits of the local fauna, both native and introduced. I have observed certain colonies over successive seasons, and noticed differences in the density of population, height of stem, and general health of the plants. I have noticed that some colonies proliferate in disturbed soil, others in undisturbed soil, some on compacted earth, and others in more friable substrates.

So, as you can see at first glance, the challenges are complex and numerous, and are principally created out of my desire to move in amongst the orchids and share their environment without interfering with what they have managed to secure, judging by the health and spread of some colonies, as an ideal habitat.

Tiger Orchid, *Diuris sulphurea*
Photograph by Emily Noble

A 'sunny' morning for one local nibbler.
Photograph by Emily Noble

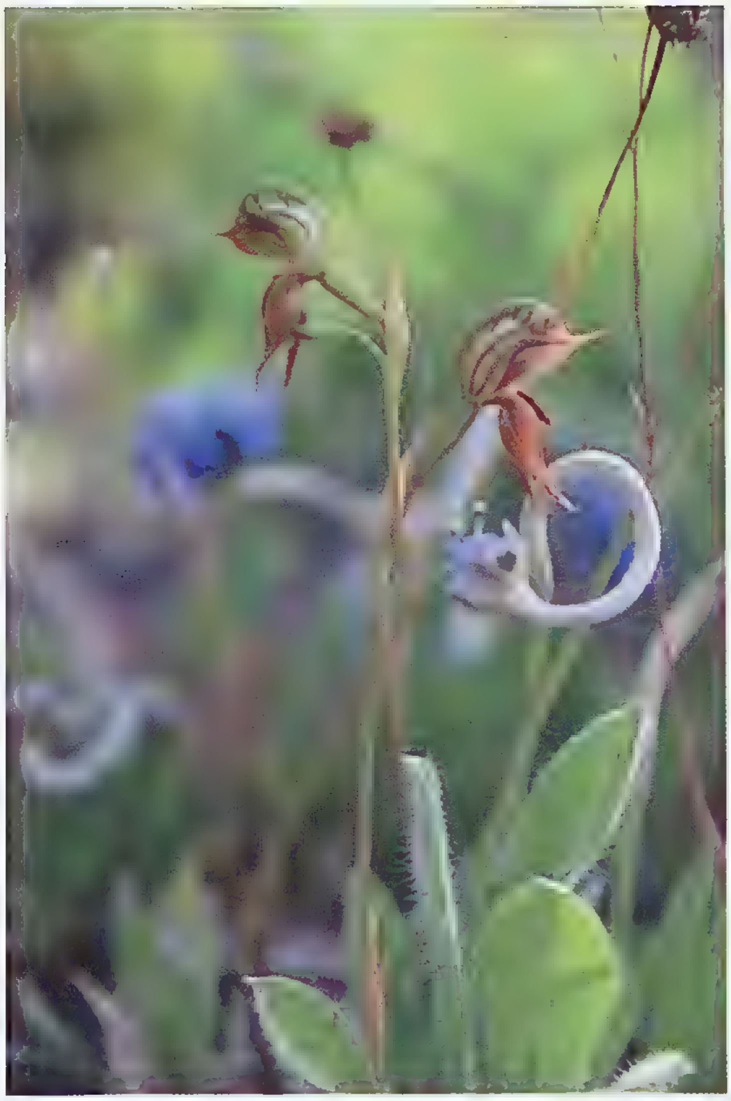
As I have considered the range of issues and considerations that beg to be addressed in the task of conserving my orchid patch, and how best to address them in this essay, I have decided to treat them in the order with which my husband and I were confronted by them.

The most time-consuming challenge of all, one that requires hours of dedicated wandering, is to map and identify the orchid colonies. Of course, this could not be done in just one thorough wandering. I go looking for spider orchid flowers in November, having noticed their first shoot of growth in June. I search out the duck orchids in December, having mapped the sites of their first leaves in May. The same goes on for the bird orchids, the tiger, hyacinth, and midge orchids, greenhoods and the rest. What I've found is that a set of first shoots can disappear in an instant. It would appear that the kangaroos that frequent our property take delight in the succulent first shoots if they are lucky enough to find them. Alternative explanations for their premature demise could be the wallabies or wombats, or grubs and slugs. Whatever; we have come to observe, with a hint of grief, that we cannot presume that a healthy mass showing of first shoots, even from an established colony, will eventuate as a healthy mass of flowering specimens.

In our mapping and identification of healthy plots, the time challenge still confronts us. I want to photograph each of the growing stages from first emergence of the shoot, through stem growing and flower bud formation, to flowering of course, but also pollination and the gentle reprise of all back to the compost below. To date, we customarily walk the block each fortnight, and record the stage of all known species on film. This is not a task, as many would well know, of point and shoot. A recurring challenge is to get down to the height of the orchids to take the shot. This requires such delicate camera preparation, to get the right elements of the plant's anatomy in focus, a necessity for accurate plant identification. Impediments to this process include wind, rain, light, and the ever-irritating life of the camera battery. Squatting down low, or lying on the ground, with camera poised for the perfect shot, waiting for a stilling of the subject draws down on the life of the battery. Moreover, this process of recording and identifying our species set is complicated by the specific identification criteria for each potential variety. First a general shot must be taken, then a retreat from the field to plant my head in the books, to ascertain what bits need to be in focus and from what angle. A gaggle of questions abound at this point: are its pantaloons red or green, baggy or close fitting; is it wearing a hat or a tennis cap; are its whiskers long and curly, or has it just shaved; what might it be mimicking, a gnat, a mosquito, a wasp; are its tonsils swollen, or is it's tongue showing signs of oxygen deprivation; is it singing the Polish national anthem, or is it dancing like a court jester?

Along with the task of constant monitoring of the colonies we know, is the chance encounter of a solitary orchid, pushing up through the most unlikely set of conditions, sometimes in the most unexpected of places. Such chance discoveries only exacerbate the challenge of identifying all species on our plot. We don't know where a plant could be waiting dormant, and so therefore must wander with an open vigilance and suspicious

Preparing the house site—delicate spillway modifications. Photograph by Emily Noble



'Oxygen deprived tongues' of *Pterostylis* (*Oligochaetochilus*) *pusilla*
Photograph by Emily Noble

determination over each and every square metre.

Flowing on from this challenge, of mapping all plants and species, was the task of working out where we could build our stone home. The associated intrusions included the installation of a driveway, extending the existing one further into the block. We have noted that the entrance to the block runs right through the middle of a mass of nodding greenhoods, common bird orchids, and parson's bands. It is conceivable, given my current heightened degree of protectiveness, that had the driveway not already been installed, we would have had real trouble negotiating its path. Other intrusions include the pad for the shed and the house. The pad for the shed was excavated by the previous owner, but we still had to dedicate a space for us to live: a plot for the house. We watched the orchids come and go for a year or so, and were finally able to pick a spot that was 15 metres south of a rich colony of tiger orchids, 10 metres north of a patch of spider orchids and beard orchids, and north-west of a sparse family of midge orchids. We breathed a huge sigh of relief when, after a period of keen and careful observation, we were able to lock in a spot for the house that required no damage to any orchid colonies.

In the process of preparing the house lot, a small dam north of the plot required some modifications to the spillway. With pipes prepared, an excavator dug the trench. The termination point of the trench resulted in the excavator being "locked in" between a patch of tiger orchids, and a patch of spider orchids, flanked by a dam bank to the right, and a mass of grass trees and red stringybarks to the left. The easy way out was to tip-toe (yeah, right) the excavator through the tiger orchid colony, but no, it had to be up the dam bank, an action of delicate and precarious manoeuvring by my husband. The art of prioritising orchid habitat over all else has been a slight point of contention between my husband and I. He, on the one hand, will prioritise aspect, efficiency and practicality. I, on the other, vehemently prioritise the habitat of those who we are joining with in this place. However, I am very blessed to now declare that he has so fashioned his sensitivities as to now be as mindful as I am about every single plant. So together, we now tread with deft care as we go about making a space for our home to be.

As we have begun preparing for the major works, there have been weekends when my ambition was to begin to improve the habitat in which some colonies grew. In one of these well-intentioned moments, I set to weeding carefully around a plot of greenhoods. The sweet vernal grass, which has also colonised our lowlands, is one introduced pest that we are keen to control. At the conclusion of four hours of painstaking work, I stepped back to admire the first fruit of my weed eradication program, a carefully weeded colony of nodding greenhoods. Upon the very next visit to the block a fortnight later, I was utterly horrified and devastated to find that all orchid shoots had been nibbled back to nothing. I cursed that apparently I had removed from the area the common foodstuff of the local herbivores, and maybe the necessary camouflage of the orchid shoots, leaving them exposed and unprotected for an ensuing carnage.

Herein lies one challenge of well-intentioned weed control, and the possible lessons I need to learn about how that is best achieved, given that the priority is conservation and proliferation of our orchid colonies.

In installing our mains power supply, along a line carefully picked out to avoid all known orchid colonies, we proceeded slowly, carefully separating the topsoil from the clay sub-soil as we dug the trench, so that we could replace the clay first and re-cover with topsoil to enhance regeneration on the disturbed line. Despite our mindfulness, part of the patch that was weeded, exposed, and nibbled back was inadvertently covered with a thin layer of clay from our trench excavation. This was a double blow of disappointment, more in ourselves, for we had now not only caused the demise of a whole new crop of greenhoods, but allowed the spot to be polluted by spoil from the trench. Our despondency and guilt brewed for half a season, until upon a hopeful re-wandering of the area, we discovered a fresh, vibrant and luscious crop of greenhood shoots pushing up through the spoil. They appeared to be more vigorous than the last year's crop. We were faced with another challenge. Should we just leave well alone, or should we try and gently sweep away some of the clay spoil? We decided to leave them, to not interfere, and celebrated their demonstrated resilience. They are now budding beautifully.

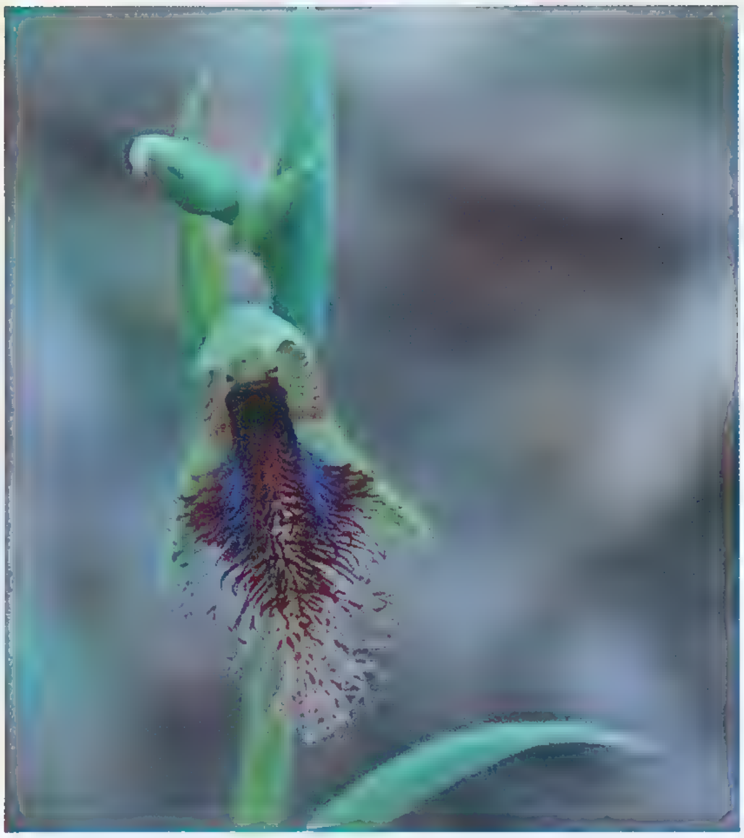
As we reflected on this happening, we considered other settings in which the orchids have flourished. Much of the property shows signs of having been extensively dug over during the gold rush of the 1860s. There are many slag heaps of clay, shale, and mine spoil. These, we have found, are populated by a dense variety of mosses, fungi and lichen, and quite unexpectedly, orchids. In some places, a solitary stem rises from the spoil, and has produced a beautiful flower. From among other piles, set beneath the red stringybarks, narrow-leaf peppermints and cherry ballarts, whole colonies of spider orchids and greenhoods proliferate. There is little rhyme or reason, from our grid of understanding, as to how orchids come to inhabit such a diverse range of conditions. These discoveries have forced us to abandon our early ambitions of restoring the original topography back to pre-Gold Rush conditions by smoothing out the "heaps" back into the old, dug-out areas.

With the use of different machines for different works on and down into the soil, we have had to be mindful of what pathogens and weeds we could potentially introduce. To ameliorate this, we have set aside a wash-down area and liberally spray fungicides onto the vehicles and machinery that come onto the property. This quarantine is a challenge due to the time, cost, and effort required, not to mention the patience of visiting contractors. One such contractor stood in utter disbelief as my husband meticulously applied Phytoclean to a truck's underbits before it delivered its cargo. Herein lies another challenge: that of the mindset of the as-yet unaware, the rampant naivety of the masses who have not yet had the wonderful conversion experience of looking down and seeing what rarity and beauty grows up from beneath our feet.

As we think about our rationale and scope for the future conservation of the orchids that grow naturally on our block, the mission is not over.

Caladenia tentaculata emerging through moss
Photograph by Emily Noble

While we have saved the block from its advertised destiny of it being an ideal retreat as a dirt bike riding haven and bushy's weekender, or alternatively a potentially neglected bush block upon which the uncontrolled spread of blackberries, *radiata* pine, gorse and sweet vernal grass might have eventually strangled the native flora, we still have many challenges ahead. While we will have no trouble in keeping motorbikes, horses, cattle and sheep off the property, wild goats that roam the neighbouring Enfield State Forest could, in a brief moment, decimate a season's growth, and compromise the necessary cycle of pollination. Similarly, while we are dependent on seasonal rainfall, and have no control over its provision, the management of water on the block to avert potential soil erosion, maintain pondage levels in the four dams that are a wildlife magnet on the block, and provide for our own reticulated water, becomes implicated in our overall pre-eminent philosophy of preserving and now enhancing the native orchid habitat.



The long and curly whiskers of the Purplish Beard Orchid, *Calochilus robertsonii.*

Photograph by Emily Noble

Questions that have yet to be answered are numerous. One, for example, is to what length should we go in our quest to minimise the threat of destruction by consumption, courtesy of the wandering and foraging fauna and crawling, leaf-munching insects? One option was inspired by our wanderings through the Otways National Park in hunt for the Anglesea Large Bearded Greenhood orchid, when we stumbled across the late Ted Faggeter's attempt at creating an exclusion zone around a small plot of rare species. Mesh cages might keep the goats off, but they also keep off all the local herbivores. Perhaps an occasional strategically placed fallen branch might serve to protect enough members of a colony to give me peace of mind, but allow grazing by native fauna too. Attempts to control pest insects and other invertebrates are just as likely to discriminate against pollinators, or at least thwart a stage of their cycle of life. The overarching approach to finding solutions to such questions lies within the chief question itself, and that is: what can we do, if anything to enhance and encourage the spread of the 30 or so species we find grow naturally on our block? Perhaps we just need to reconcile ourselves to the inevitable grazing by creatures great and small, monitor the impacts on the colonies, and

Australian Orchid Foundation

Sarcochilus Species and Hybrids
Allen-Ikeson, Jean. 2011

Published by the American Orchid Society as a supplement to Volume 80 of Orchids – The Bulletin of the AOS. This is a handy guide to the cool growing Australian Sarcochilus. Descriptions of the species and their use in hybridising are included along with information on how to grow Sarcochilus. 139 colour photographs. Softcover. 32 pages.

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learn to propagate some of our orchids to supplement the populations where necessary.

As we look forward, on through the immediate task of home building, and the related challenges we have before us, we have an abiding passion to minimise any ongoing deleterious impact that arises out of our presence, no matter how discretely we choose to live on this beautiful bush block. Moreover, we are keen to actively learn ways and means to more than merely befriend our indigenous population of native orchids. We want them to prosper.

Australian Orchid Foundation

2013 AOF Essay Prize

The AOF Essay Prize is an annual writing competition, established with a generous endowment by the Slade family.

There will be three prizes –

1st	**Prize**	**$350.00**
2nd	**Prize**	**$250.00**
3rd	**Prize**	**$150.00**

The Foundation invites all Australian orchid growers to consider the topic for 2013 and submit an entry. We would not only like to reward you, but we would like to hear about your ideas and experiences and benefit from them.

ESSAY TOPIC FOR 2013:
"How I became interested in growing orchids"

Now, how did you become interested in growing orchids? Did you go to the supermarket to by a loaf of bread and come home with an orchid? What did you do with it? Maybe your spouse, children or good friend kindled your orchid obsession; maybe you inherited your grandparents' 'special plants'. We would like to hear your stories, your goals and achievements as well as your dilemmas and disappointments as your interest has grown.

The deadline for receipt of all entries is June 30th 2013

Send your entry to:
AOF Essay Prize P.O. Box 322, Essendon North
Vic. 3041
or electronically to
aof@australianorchidfoundation.org.au

Entry Rules:

- This competition is open to Australian residents only.
- The essay will be an original article, not previously published
- The essay must be no more than 4,000 words, short essays are most welcome
- The essay is to be in English, typewritten and doubled-spaced
- Entries may include art work or images
- The authors of the essays will remain undisclosed to the judges, whose decision will be final. If in the opinion of the judges, no worthy essays are received, there will be no award that year.
- Non-winning entries will be returned to the sender. These entries may be submitted to the editors of Australian orchid periodicals for publication, with permission from the author.
- The winning essay will be announced at the AGM of the Foundation in October 2013
- The winning entry will be published on the AOF website and in Australian orchid periodicals

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What Goes On At The Geelong Group

Frances Wilde, ANOS Geelong Group

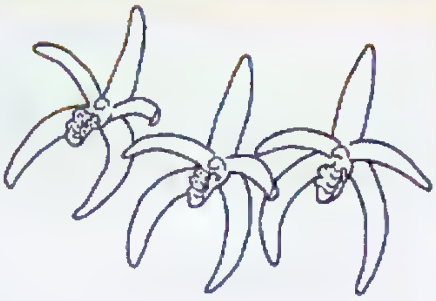
For a number of years ANOS Geelong group have held a terrestrial study day, hosted by Eric and Frances Wilde on their property at Little River, Victoria.

It is held early in the year, just as the tubers show sign of sending up a shoot. This event has been growing in interest, with 35 members being present in February of this year.

The donated tubers are divided between those members present at a very small cost of $1.50 a serve. Sometimes this may be three tubers for a rare or difficult to grow species to 20 or more for something like *Pterostylis curta* that is relatively easy to grow. Included in this cost is enough potting medium to pot up their tubers. The terrestrial potting mix we have been using recently is made up by Biogrow and is picked up

Dick Thomson giving us all the good info. Photograph by Neil Anderton.

DENDROBIUM SPECIOSUM SPECTACULAR & AUSTRALASIAN ORCHID SPECIES and HYBRID SHOW 2013



Kempsey, NSW

(Ted & Winsome Walmsley and ANOS Mid North Coast Group)

Now in its 12th year, this well established event should not be missed. Note the dates and be sure to come and experience the magnificence of a mass flowering of speciosums. A range of fine quality line bred plants will also be for sale. All are welcome to exhibit and judging will be by an all ANOS panel. Monetary prizes and trophies will be awarded in a range of classes including species, hybrids and terrestrials.

Interstate entries are encouraged with a prize for the most travelled orchid.

***Dates*: Sat 31st Aug 10am to 4pm [Closed for judging between 11am and 12noon this day]**

Sun 1st Sept 9am to 2pm

***Location*: 57 Spooners Ave., Greenhill via Kempsey.**

***Details*:** Electronic copy of a brochure with locality map, show schedule and associated events is available by e-mailing John Zietsch at: anosmidnorthcoast@hotmail.com

OR contact Ted Walmsley on (02) 6562-7150 or John Zietsch on (02) 6554-9733.

in a trailer a few days beforehand. Some leaf-mulch is added by those who like to keep the mix as near as possible to the original recipe. Members bring a salad or some other goodies to help with a BBQ lunch and the meat is provided from the club funds.

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Dick and Marion Thomson attend these days and have done for many years. Dick always has a few tips to help us with our growing. This year he had a program presented on a white board showing us how the different species multiply tubers. There is always something to learn.

When our group started 25 years ago there were only a few members who actually grew an orchid of any sort, either terrestrial or epiphyte. The majority of members spent their time in the bush taking photos or just looking for orchids. This made it very difficult for the few who grew orchids to be able to bring along enough orchids to make a worthwhile display at their annual show. We now have a very mixed group who not only grow orchids but also enjoy a day in the bush.

7th ANOS Conference & Show Update

Stay up to date at www.ourshopfront.com/kabi.

Early Bird registration for the Conference closed at the end of January and we are very happy with the number of registrations particularly from distant States. We are still accepting registrations up until 30th June and encourage people who may be considering a trip north not to leave it too late. Registration entitles you to unlimited admission to the show, access to the vendors, attendance at the cocktail party and entrance to the lecture room where our 12 Guest Speakers will deliver their talks. Another advantage of registering is that the show will be open to all registrants on the Thursday afternoon and from 8.00am each morning. This allows registrants to purchase plants, look at the show and take photographs without being hindered by the public.

The Show will be held in the Tom Petrie Room which is very large, 462m^2, and provides ample space for displays and benching. We encourage anyone who is intending to mount either a floor display or a table top display to contact Ross Harvey by 1st May so that we can plan the layout of the room. This is an Open Show and orchid growers other than ANOS Members can display their Australasian Native Orchids.

There are still unsponsored classes on our Show Schedule. Any ANOS Group or individual who might still want to support us in this manner can view them on our website.

Response to the Bus Trip has been excellent and we may have to opt for a larger bus than what we thought would be appropriate. This trip to Mt Glorious should prove to be a wonderful day out not only because of the variety and number of orchids to be seen but also the scenery.

We have spoken to local orchid societies about mounting either a floor or a table top display and are waiting on confirmation of their participation.

It is proposed to hold a Conservation Workshop on the Sunday morning of the Conference for interested people. This will be onsite. A final decision will be made when numbers are known.

I have had a few enquiries regards public transport. I would suggest that anyone considering this option go to www.translink.com.au and utilise the Journey Planner for Bus and Train Routes and Time tables. A Go Card can be purchased online or locally and is much cheaper than a paper ticket.

If you have any queries relating to the Conference don't hesitate to contact me on 07 3285 2047 or 041 001 0210.

Eddie Boudette
Conference Chairman

Rescue at a Hospital

Alan Stephenson, Conservation Officer of ANOS

While on holiday in Western Australia during September 2012 I received a mysterious phone call from Albert Vasquez, an employee of the Hospital in Wollongong, a city 80 km north of my home in Nowra and midway between there and Sydney. Albert had found my contact details on the ANOS Website and called me to explain his dilemma.

In the grounds of the hospital are several large fig trees and in one of these was a very large plant of *Dendrobium speciosum* (*Thelychiton speciosus*), about which I had heard but not seen. The tree in question was the largest of the four and was probably a seedling at the time Captain Cook sailed by in 1770. The dilemma was that the area occupied by two of the trees was required for a new surgical building at the hospital and an arborist hired to examine the trees had declared the large tree was infected with a root fungus. To this layperson the fungus mentioned is known as an *Enosperma* and infects only the roots of the tree but as the tree is large and could eventually fall on a working section of the hospital, removal was required.

While I was assured by my independent scientific authority the fungus would not transfer to the orchid or to another tree if the orchid was relocated, the hospital was not prepared to risk another tree suffering an infection and perhaps also requiring removal at some time in the future. My scientific authority had knowledge of the orchid and referred to it

The orchids in the fig tree before the removal process started. Photograph by Alan Stephenson.

Potted up plants of the 'Hospital Orchid' being grown on before sale for the benefit of the hospital. Photograph by Alan Stephenson.

as a "Heritage Orchid" and many local orchid people were also aware of the tree, the orchid and the feeling was that it had more than an intrinsic value to many. When news of the removal began to filter through the hospital grapevine, some disquiet was experienced and the removal was required to have a positive and public outcome and it is fair to say Albert was sensitive to "hospital staff" and their concerns.

Upon my return from my holiday I drove to Wollongong to inspect the tree and orchid and prepare a plan of operation in consultation with Albert. This was simple and required a ladder, cutting implements and a means of transporting the orchid to a secure location. This was done a few days later and following the obligatory site induction, work began.

As the orchid was situated in the lower fork of the tree, three metres from ground level, removal was a two sided approach and I took the shaded side first, although the 30° heat negated this approach. The orchid was removed in numerous sections, two weighing an estimated 50 kg each and as much as I could drag/lift into my box trailer 100 metres away. After almost five hours (which did include a brief lunch) the deed was done and the orchid temporarily moved to a new home in my back yard.

I now await further direction from hospital authorities but the plan will be to divide the orchid, repot all divisions and transport them back to Wollongong where they will be publically sold to benefit the hospital. This was the original plan, although I still hope to relocate a small plant on a tree to maintain the connection, which I feel would be a fitting end for an orchid which has been a part of the hospital for more than 50 years. So far I have been unable to find a person who has knowledge of the orchid being fixed to the tree, whenever that might have been but perhaps someone reading this story may be able to help.

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A new species of sun orchid *Thelymitra* from the Mt Lofty Ranges in South Australia

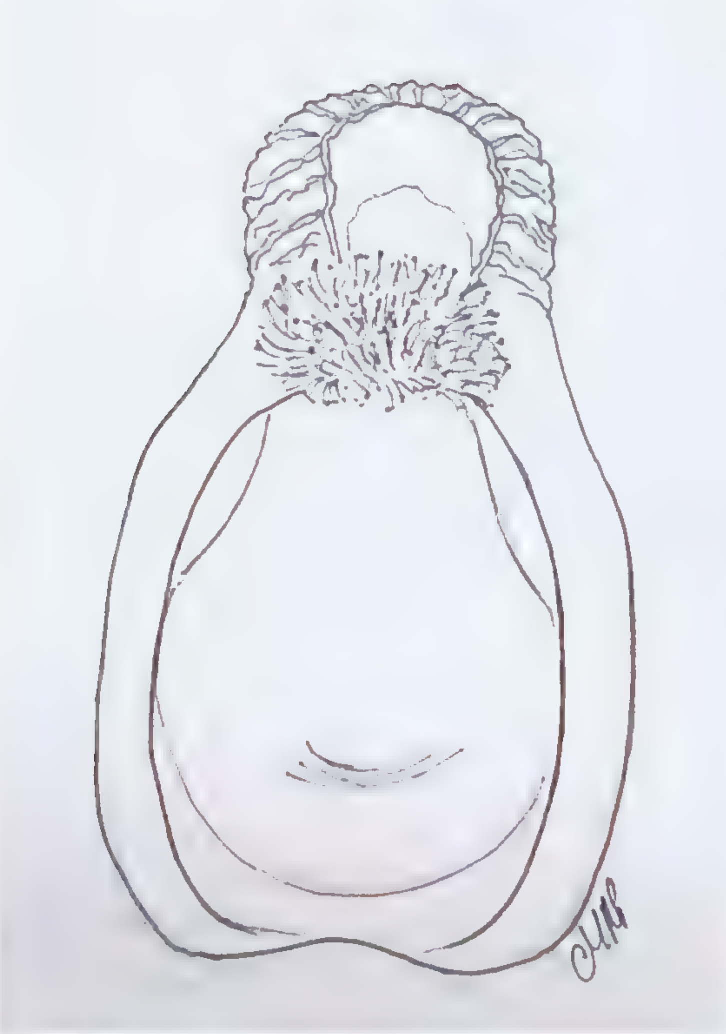
Robert J. Bates 38 Portmarnock St, Fairview Park SA 5126: bobbates63@hotmail.com

Abstract: *Thelymitra corrugata* R Bates is here described as new with illustrations provided. This blue spotted sun orchid of the *Thelymitra ixioides* complex inhabits grassy woodland in the Mount Lofty Ranges of South Australia.

Key Words: South Australia, *Thelymitra*, new species.

History: the existence of this orchid was first pointed out to me in the early 1970's by amateur orchidologist Ray Nash of Blackwood SA who had photographed flowers from a council quarry (now a rifle range) near Hahndorf in the Adelaide Hills. No collections are known from that time. The taxon was then largely ignored for forty years until the author began collecting *Thelymitra* material for Jeff Jeanes' (Melbourne Herbarium) revision of that genus.

A population of several hundred plants was relocated near Hahndorf in 2007 and subsequently smaller populations in similar relict grassy woodland habitat from as far north as Gumeracha to as far south as Kuitpo prompting the need to formally name the taxon so that measures could be made to conserve its rapidly disappearing habitat, now estimated at less than 200 hectares.



Sketch of column from front.

Drawn by Margaret Petridis.

Thelymitra corrugata R.J.Bates *sp. nov.*: *affinis* T. juncifolia *Sw. et* T. truncata *R.S.Rogers sed plantis elongatis, bractea sterilis duplicatis, floribus multis differt; columna lobo- post-anthera atratum, corrugatum, feram trichomatibus instructis densum, differt.*

Type: South Australia, Southern Lofty region Hahndorf Rifle Range bushland, 30km east of Adelaide, Oct 15th 2010, *R. Bates 84816;* holo: AD; iso: AD, MEL

Terrestrial, vernal orchid, slender to robust, rigid, 30-50 cm tall; Leaf linear attenuated, thick textured, deeply channelled to 25cm long, 20 mm diameter, red and encircling the scape at base; Scape to 45 cm, sterile bracts usually two, *c.*20 mm long, clasping the scape for most of their length; Inflorescence to 50cm high, usually somewhat less, flowers 5-20, pedicillate, bright, blue with darker streaks and blotches mostly on the petals, to 25mm diameter, somewhat cup shaped; Floral bract to 22 mm long, pink, white edged, acuminate; Perianth segments shortly ovate, concave, 9-12 mm long; Column to 6 mm tall, widely winged, white, shading into pale blue, post anther lobe short and broad, dark brown to black often with a paler horseshoe-shaped apex, irregularly corrugate on the outer surface; Pollinia slightly friable, visible above and partly hidden behind the stigma and with a glistening viscid disk; Trichome tufts on short straight arms, toothbrush shaped, white, penicillate, dense and held almost horizontally to slightly angled upward.

Etymology: *corrugata* Latin, grooved or corrugated referring to the irregular grooves on the surface of the post-anther lobe.

Distribution and ecology: restricted to the Adelaide Hills in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges paralleling the Gulf St Vincent but probably more widespread before the destruction of its grassy, montane woodland habitat since the time of European settlement. Found mostly on stony rises with *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *E. leucoxylon* but plants from valley bottoms with *E. camaldulensis* are more robust and these latter grassy woodlands may have been its favoured habitat before farming.

Other associated plants include *Callitris gracilis*, sedges, particularly *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Rytidosperma* and *Austrostipa* grasses, and scattered *Xanthorrhoea* species with lesser shrubs such as *Hibbertia* species.

Sun orchids usually sympatric with *T. corrugata include T. antennifera, T. rubra* and members of the *T. pauciflora* complex. There are no *T. ixioides* or *T. juncifolia* anywhere near the Type location but the presence of a few *T. x irregularis* indicate that they may have been present in the past. In the Kuitpo *area T. corrugata* has been observed to cross with *T. rubra*, the resultant slate-coloured, purple spotted hybrids possessing the corrugations of *T corrugata.* In some versions of *Orchids of South Australia* (versions 5 to 7) it is illustrated as *T.* x Dark Column and it was hypothesised that it may have originated as a hybrid (of unknown parentage) but now stabilised as a species in its own right.

Conservation status: suggest nationally endangered 2EC by the criteria of Briggs & Leigh (1996).

Recognition: from *T. juncifolia* differs in larger size, unstriated leaf base, black post-anther lobe, very different trichomes and the corrugated post-anther lobe itself. From the non -stabilised hybrid *T. x truncata* this species differs in the extra sterile bracts, more outcrossing nature, less tubular post-anther lobe, the elongate blotching and in the black corrugated post-anther lobe (see Rear Cover).

Other collections seen (at AD): South Australia, SL: Totness CP in messmate Oct 2009, *R Bates 79777*; track east of Chookarloo campground in blue-gum grassy woodland Oct. 2011, *R Bates 85 795* with the hybrid between it and *T. rubra.*

Acknowledgements: I thank members of the Native Orchid Society of South Australia particularly Margaret Petridis who provided the line drawings, Catherine and Malcolm Houston and June Niejalke for the photographs (also p333 and back cover) and my partner Novi for her support.

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Flowers of Hahndorf plants.
Photograph by Robert Bates

A Fiftieth Anniversary Special Article

John Dallachy

Text and photographs by Peter 'Bill' Lavarack

Travellers on the Bruce Highway north of Cardwell may notice a creek named 'Dallachy Creek'. This small creek honours one of Cardwell and North Queensland's pioneers and the discoverer of many of the orchids of the north - John Dallachy. His story starts in Melbourne with the famous German botanist Ferdinand Mueller.

Ferdinand Mueller (later known as Baron Ferdinand von Mueller) was a German who came to Australia in 1848 and obtained the position of Superintendent of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in 1857. Although he never visited the north eastern tropics of Queensland, Mueller had a far reaching influence on the botany of the region through his network of collectors, prominent among who was John Dallachy. It was these collectors who really got the ball rolling in terms of filling in the list of North Queensland orchids. At Rockhampton A. Thozet and the O'Shanesey brothers were prolific collectors, but none rivalled Dallachy at Cardwell.

John Dallachy arrived in Australia from Scotland in 1849 and was appointed as superintendent of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. In 1857 he was replaced in that position by Ferdinand Mueller. He seems not to have had any enmity to Mueller and collected specimens for him in Victoria, western New South Wales and later in Queensland. He arrived in Cardwell with the first party to set up a new settlement in 1864. A major aim of the new settlers was to establish a road over the ranges to the Valley of Lagoons where good pasture had been reported by the explorers. On the way to Cardwell he collected in the vicinity of the present towns of Rockhampton, Bowen and Proserpine and at Mt

Melaleuca woodland near Cardwell – location of several orchid collections by Dallachy.

Ferdinand Mueller in 1867 when he was supporting Dallachy at Cardwell.

Elliot near Townsville.

Mueller could scarcely have chosen a better situation for Dallachy's collecting. Close by are a diversity of habitats including coastal mangroves, lowland *Melaleuca* woodland on poorly drained soil, coastal open forests on better drained sites, lowland rainforest, rock faces, upland rainforests at an altitude of about 1000 metres and all sorts of mixtures of these types. It is clear that he collected from sea level to the higher mountains which must have been quite a task as there were no maps and no roads in 1864. Life was made easier for him by the rapidly growing settlement which boasted a sheltered harbour regularly visited by ships.

Between 1864 and 1871 Dallachy sent thousands of botanical specimens to Mueller among which were at least 30 orchids (see Table 1, p. 318). About half of these were described as new species by Mueller, the remainder were found to be previously named species from southern Australia or from outside Australia, recorded in Australia for the first time. Dallachy provided details of habitat and locality on the first of his duplicates, but Mueller later placed his own labels on the specimens and generally gave the locality simply as 'Rockingham's Bay', although some would have been collected 100 or more kilometres away. Duplicate specimens in overseas herbaria often have only this rather scanty information, leading to a misconception that Mueller himself collected at Rockingham Bay.

Unique amongst the collectors in North Queensland, Dallachy was paid for his collecting. This is explained in a letter from Mueller to Bentham in 1870:

> *....no one ever in Australia enjoyed such facilities to explore a jungle district, than Mr Dallachy. He is now half a dozen years quietly and purposely settled at Rockingham's Bay and his plants cost me from that district alone over 1000 pounds sterling! He has nothing in the world else to do, than to collect, as he is a kind of pensioner of my department. As he is no botanist in the true sense of the word, he incurs no loss of time in minute examinations. Besides he is stationary at R's B., and has a cottage to dry and keep his collections in, and commands the sea-*

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Liparis habenarina first collected by Dallachy in 1864

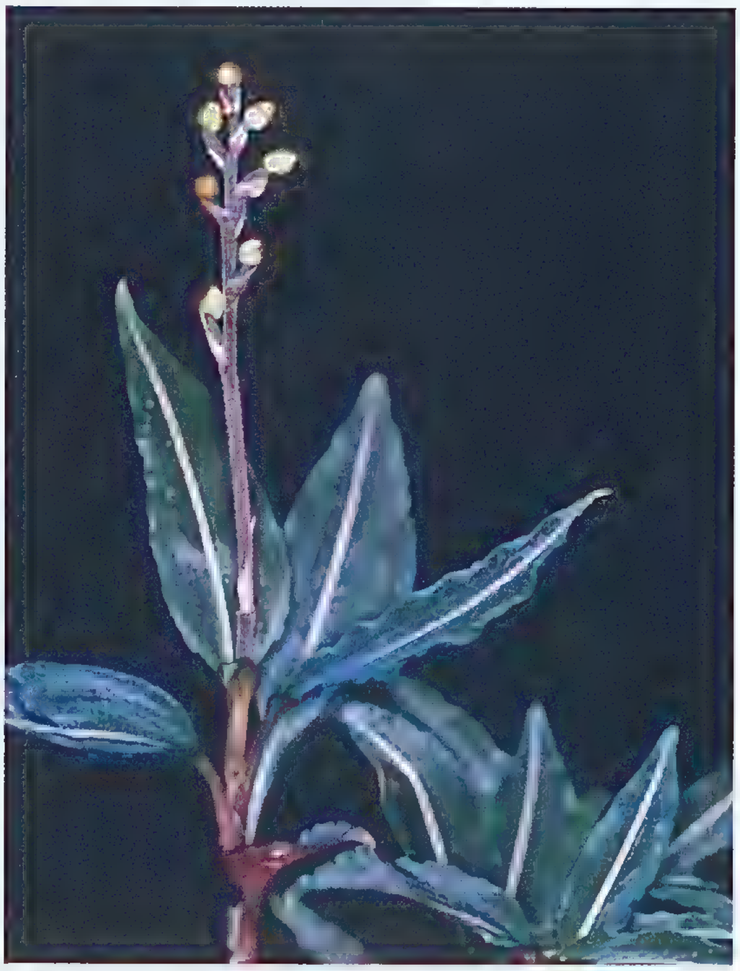
> *port & the dense forest in one hours walk.'* (Sanderson 2005 p. 85).

In this Mueller was comparing Dallachy's comparatively luxurious conditions with his own difficulties on the fast-moving Gregory Expedition of 1855-56.

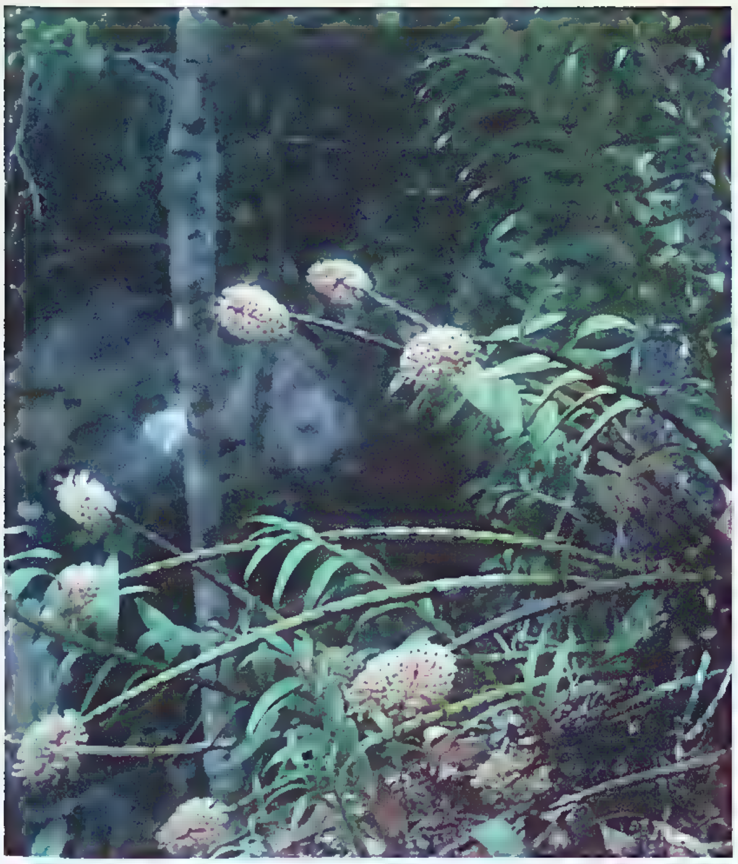
Unlike other collectors he was not looking for new grazing or agricultural lands or for gold or timber resources. He had a single scientific purpose and he was there for an extended stay of several years. Having the time and the support, Dallachy was able to produce thousands of specimens, providing the best record of the flora of a remote Australian area in the mid 19th through to the early 20th century. There are more than 8000 specimens collected by Dallachy in the National Herbarium of Victoria and well over half of these came from Cardwell. In areas easily accessible from Cardwell he was able to monitor plants and collect specimens when they were in flower and fruit, an advantage not available to collectors who visited a site only once. He travelled extensively, often alone, in areas where no other white man had been.

The local indigenous people understandably did not respond well to the invasion of their land and for several years local settlers were reluctant to move far from Cardwell unless accompanied by native police. Indicative of the sort of problems the local Aborigines posed was the spearing of Dallachy's daughter Mary in 1865 or 1866 while on a picnic on Garden Island. Men from Hinchinbrook Island had approached unseen via the nearby Gould Island. Fortunately she was not seriously injured. However Dallachy himself had a charmed life with respect to the local Aborigines. According to Dorothy Jones (1961)

> *John Dallachy seems to have been the only settler who could roam the swamps and the jungles with impunity. The native police were at his disposal should he need them but he never was in a position to have to call*



Rhomboda polygonoides first collected by Dallachy in 1865



Dendrobium smilliae on rock at Brown Creek.

Dendrobium agrostophyllum, first collected by Dallachy in 1870. Photograph by Greg Steenbeeke

> *on their assistance as he carried his own protection more dependable than a snider rifle. Concealed blacks had doubtless often watched him and their universal opinion was that he was quite mad. As such he was sacrosanct. He always wore a white panama hat on his grey head and carried a small type of gun which he used to shoot down specimens from high trees. To shoot at nothing but trees was curious enough, but to pick up a fallen leaf or berry, study it and carefully stow it in a box full of similar "game" was convincing proof that the elderly white man was far from normal. So he was left severely alone according to the aboriginal code.*

It seems that to the Aborigines, Dallachy with his full head of white hair, was an elder who should be respected in line with their culture, perhaps even more so because of his strange habitats (Betsy Jakes *pers. comm.*).

Unfortunately Dallachy died of fever at the Herbert River in 1871, ending seven years of collecting in the north. Thirty plants were named after him. Among the orchids he is commemorated by is *Nervilia dallachyana* (although this is now usually considered a synonym of *N. plicata*).

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Table 1 is presented on the next page.

Table 1. New Records collected by Dallachy

New species described by Mueller	**New records for North Queensland**
Bulbophyllum nematopodum F. Muell.	*Apostasia wallichii* R.Br. ‡
Cadetia maideniana (Schltr.) Schltr.	*Caladenia carnea* R.Br.
Dendrobium agrostophyllum F. Muell.	*Calanthe triplicata* (Willemet) Ames
Dendrobium fellowsii F. Muell.	*Corymborkis veratrifolia* (Reinw.) Blume ‡
Dendrobium lichenastrum (F. Muell.) Krzl.[1]	*Cymbidium madidum* Lindl.
Dendrobium smillieae F. Muell.	*Dendrobium speciosum* Sm.
Dipodium ensifolium F. Muell.	*Goodyera viridiflora* (Blume) Blume ‡
Habenaria xanthantha F. Muell.	*Goodyera rubicunda* (Blume) Lindl.[2]
Liparis angustilabris (F. Muell.) Blaxell	*Habenaria hymenophylla* Schltr.[2]
Liparis habenarina (F. Muell.) Benth.	*Habenaria propinquior* Rchb.f. ‡
Nervilia holochila (F. Muell.) Schltr.	*Hetaeria oblongifolia* Blume ‡
Nervilia uniflora (F. Muell.) Schltr.	*Nervilia plicata* (Andrews) Schltr. ‡
Phreatia crassiuscula Nicholls	*Phaius tankervilleae* (Banks) Blume
Pomatocalpa macphersonii (F. Muell.) T.E. Hunt	*Pholidota imbricata* Hook. ‡
Pseudovanilla foliata (F. Muell.) Garay	*Thelymitra angustifolia* R. Br.
Rhomboda polygonoides (F. Muell.) Ormerod	

These records are taken from the Website *Australia's Virtual Herbarium.*

‡ New record for Australia at time of collection

[1] J. Dallachy collected a specimen near Cardwell in 1868; but according to Upton (1989) the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens had a plant in 1836 from Earl Fitzwilliam.

[2] According to Collins (2003) Dallachy collected *Habenaria hymenophylla* and *Goodyera rubicunda* in 1873. This date is incorrect as Dallachy died in 1871. It is quite possible that he did collect specimens of these species near Cardwell, but I can find no record of such specimens in the Australia's Virtual Herbarium.

Liparis angustilabris. Photograph by Greg Steenbeeke

New Orchid Hybrid Registrations—November 2012-February 2013

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Cultivar Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTRANT (O/U = originator unknown)
***Dendrobium* (Australian)**		
Australian Cracka	*Den.* Australian Chocolate Starfish x *Den.* Jesmond Sparkler	L.Perryman (Australian O.N.)
Bandon Grove	*Den.* Karsun x *Den.* Dunokayla	W.A.Perrin
Bright Surprise	*Den.* Harold Hirsch x *Den.* Louise's Rainbow	A.Wehman (O/U)
Brimbank Eclipsed	*Den.* Eclipse x *Den. speciosum*	M.Drobski
Darlington Cascade	*Den.* Gracious Cascades x *Den.* Darlington Snow	H.A.Wilson
Darlington Dance	*Den.* Cherry Dance x *Den.* Aussie Ira	H.A.Wilson
Darlington Mist	*Den.* Darlington Snow x *Den. speciosum*	H.A.Wilson
Darlington Prince	*Den.* Aussie Virgin x *Den.* Aussie Ira	H.A.Wilson
Darlington Snow	*Den.* Grarose x *Den. speciosum*	H.A.Wilson (K Russell)
Darlington Treat	*Den.* Esme Poulton x *Den.* Aussie Ira	H.A.Wilson (Tuan Hong)
Dingadee	*Den.* Dunokayla x *Den.* Amber Banks	W.A.Perrin
Fifteen O Four	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Anthedon Splendour x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Jake Noah	G.Dimos (Michael Harrison)
Heaven's Gate	*Den.* King of Hearts x *Den.* Vivid	G.Leafberg (O/U)
Hewitt River	*Den.* Graham Hewitt x *Den.* Allyn River	D.Cannon
Kiwi Rainbow	*Den.* Elegant Heart x *Den.* Rosella	R.Tucker
Mark Allan	*Den.* Stunning x *Den.* Rutherford Sunspot	Down Under N.O.
Memoria Norm Mitchell	*Den.* Bellinger Sheen x *Den.* Intice	P.Grech (N Mitchell)
Noel's Star	*Den.* Graham Hewitt x *Den.* Rutherford Starburst	N.Oliver (O/U)
Purple Cluster	*Den.* Purple Joy x *Den.* Gillieston Jazz	Wilson Ng (O/U)
Purple Joy	*Den.* Louise's Rainbow x *Den.* Zip	Wilson Ng
Tania	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Green Gem x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Rosemary Jupp	Mrs.J.Dunn (O/U)
Vista Awesome	*Den.* Cheryl's Glory x *Den.* June Mac	M.Pham (F Clarke)
Yan Yean Carmel	*Den.* Victorian Flare x *Den.* Jesmond Sparkler	M.Mazza (W Turville)
Papillochilus		
Little Ripper	*Sarco. australis* x *Pbm. beckleri*	Western Orch. (K Kopicki)
Rhinochilus		
Humbug	*Rhincs.* Judith Larsen x *Sarco.* Party Poppers	C.J.Kozlowski (O/U)
Russellara		
Lucy-R	*Rhincs.* Orange Stars x *Plrhz. tridentata*	J.Creeggan (K Russell)
Sarcochilus		
Allora	*Sarco.* Peace x *Sarco.* Snowhart	N.Roper
Allure	*Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Duno Nickys Twin x *Sarco.* Elegance	D.F.Butler
Bonza	*Sarco.* Heidi x *Sarco. falcatus*	J.Woolf
Cassie Britton	*Sarco. roseus* x *Sarco.* Melba	C.J.Kozlowski (E Pearce)
Columba	*Sarco.* Star Struck x *Sarco.* Dove	M.Bycroft (D.F Butler)
Conjola	*Sarco.* Melba x *Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Velvet	N.Roper
Cosmic Snow	*Sarco.* Galaxy x *Sarco.* Snowhart	D.F.Butler
Doris Virginia Ruiz	*Sarco.* Nabiac x *Sarco.* Zoe	C.J.Kozlowski
Eleanor Mary Cobban	*Sarco.* Heidi x *Sarco.* Nabiac	C.J.Kozlowski (D Mitten)
Erin	*Sarco.* Snowhart x *Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Duno Nickys Twin	D.F.Butler
Gloaming	*Sarco.* New Dawn x *Sarco.* Fizzy Dove	T.Connelly
Humming Bird	*Sarco.* Sweetheart x *Sarco.* Fitzhart	D.W.Bird
Julie	*Sarco.* Weinhart x *Sarco.* Zoe	L.&J.Sharp (C Fitzsimmons)
Nickys Twin Bees	*Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Duno Nickys Twin x *Sarco. hartmannii*	Down Under N.O.
Parma	*Sarco.* Topaz x *Sarco.* Roberta	N.Roper
Party Poppers	*Sarco.* Kate x *Sarco.* Heidi	C.J.Kozlowski (O/U)
River Mist	*Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Misty x *Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Riverdene	D.F.Butler
Soft Touch	*Sarco.* [*Prcls.*] Velvet x *Sarco. hartmannii*	D.F.Butler
Sunvale Annette	*Sarco.* Velvet Star x *Sarco.* Snowhart	D.&P.Hutchins
Sunvale Beverly	*Sarco. hartmannii* x *Sarco.* Highton Magic	D.&P.Hutchins
Sunvale Buttercup	*Sarco.* Galaxy x *Sarco.* Topaz	D.&P.Hutchins
Sunvale David	*Sarco. hartmannii* x *Sarco.* Marina Harriott	D.&P.Hutchins
Sunvale Firehart	*Sarco. hartmannii* x *Sarco.* Firebird	D.&P.Hutchins
Sunvale Greenice	*Sarco.* Burgundy on Ice x *Sarco. spathulatus*	D.&P.Hutchins

Continued on Page 331

A Fiftieth Anniversary Special Article

The Early *Orchadians*—Discoveries, People and Plants

Peter B. Adams School of Botany, University of Melbourne and Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

The *Orchadian* produced its first issue in August 1963 after W.H. (Bill) Murdoch sat down to write letters to his associates advocating the foundation of a Society dedicated to Australian orchids. Bill became the first President, with Secretary W.T. (Wal) Upton, Assistant Secretary S. (Steve) Clemesha, and Orchadian Editor M.J. (Murray) Corrigan. The first issue set out the objectives to publish and review literature relating to recordings, propagation, culture and science of the native orchids of Australasia. These early writings are a treasure of information and readily give a clear impression of the issues and interests of the time, and of orchid discoveries throughout Australia. In the first eight years several of the key contributors developed skills that, towards the end of the decade, gave rise to a first wave of Australasian orchid books in the modern era, which has not been seen subsequently.

The first two volumes were bound with gold lettering (Figure 1). By October 1964 a new species and several other taxonomic contributions had been published and cultural notes provided for terrestrials and epiphytes. The issues were being sent to all Australian State Herbariums, to Kew in England, and to Alex Hawkes in Florida, USA.

In this article I have singled out some themes and contributions from the first 8 years - mainly from Volumes 1 and 2 and a few from Volume 3, completed in May 1971 - to highlight the later publication of books.

The abstracts that follow are a celebration of keen observation and a passion for discovery when naturally occurring orchids were more plentiful and information scant. The taxonomy and nomenclature are as expressed in the original articles. Some names no longer in use have the current equivalent provided in brackets. This selection is an appreciation of the efforts of those who put together the first volumes and gave it a significant place in the history of Australian orchids.

A 'Balanced Collection'

The first *Orchadian* issue set the tone for balance of content with Objectives, Orchids of New Zealand, a short description of modern plant classification, epiphyte culture, and accounts of *Dendrobium cancroides* by Alick Dockrill and *Pterostylis concinna* by Wal Upton and Steve Clemesha (Figure 2). In the first eight years *The Orchadian* reported much field work, as members surveyed orchids in their local areas and compiled lists, often with comments on abundance and habitat. Cultivation methods

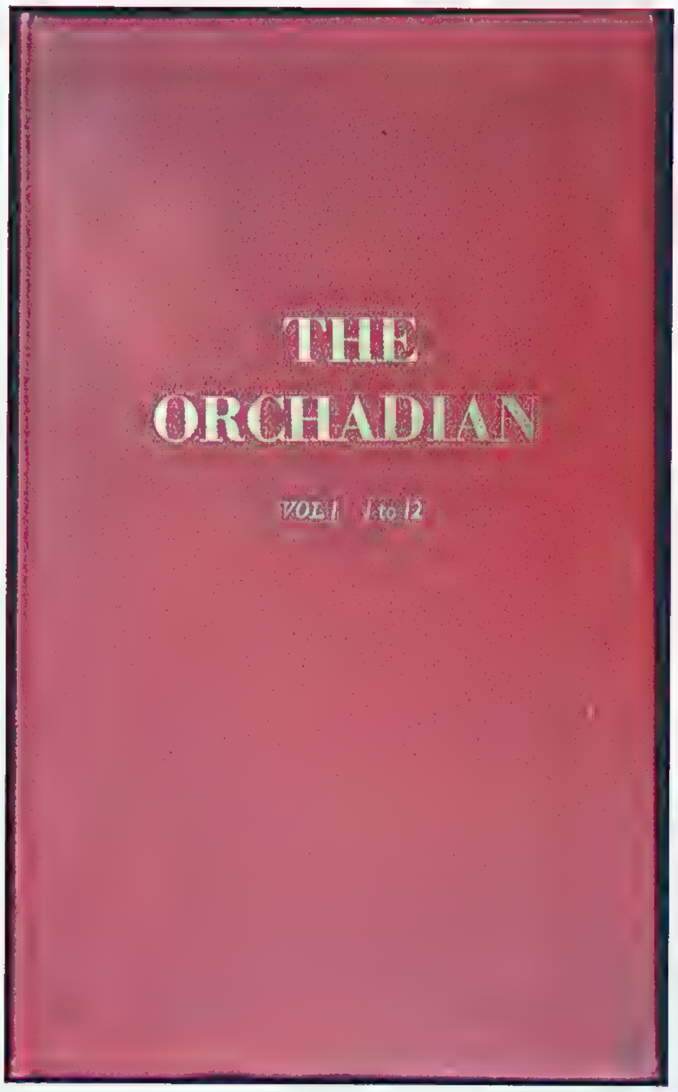

Figure 1. *Orchadian* Volume One bound, containing No. 1-12

were discussed and new species and forms were described. Plant descriptions and taxonomic contributions were accompanied by a series of explanatory articles by Eric Gordon on classification, nomenclature, botanical terms and pronunciations.

The *D. kestevenii-D.delicatum* confusion

The question of whether *D. kestevenii* Rupp (from Alum Mountain) was separate from *D.* X *delicatum* F.M. Bailey was revisited in a number of issues over several years from October 1963, when H.J.R. (Bert) Overall raised it in an article on *D. kingianum* (vol. 1(2):14, 1963). Bailey first described a plant collected by Benjamin Crow from Spring Bluff, in the Toowoomba area, as *D. speciosum* var. *delicatum* (*Proc. R. Soc. Qld* 1, 1884), and later as *D. delicatum* (*Qld. Flora* Vol. 5 1902). Separately and unaware of this, Rupp described *D. kestevenii* (*Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW* 5b, p137, 1937) and for some years maintained his opinion that there was a clear difference. Eventually it became clear that *D. kestevenii* represented a southerly example of *D.* X *delicatum*. 'Bailey's *delicatum*' is still in private collections, as are plants labelled *D. delicatum* 'Kestevenii'. The name kestevenii was retained by growers to describe the number of forms originating on Alum Mountain. An article by Eric Gordon, 'Is it or isn't it' (vol. 1(12):146, 1965) summarizes the story.

Bill Murdoch on conservation and the demise of *D. bigibbum*

At the First Australian Orchid Conference in Brisbane in April 1967, Bill noted the loss of many naturally occurring plants of *D. bigibbum*. The species had been declared the floral emblem of Queensland in an Act of the Queensland Parliament in November 1959 – 'The Cooktown Orchid (*Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *phalaenopsis*) shall be the floral emblem of the state of Queensland'. Serious depletion resulted from over-collection and export to

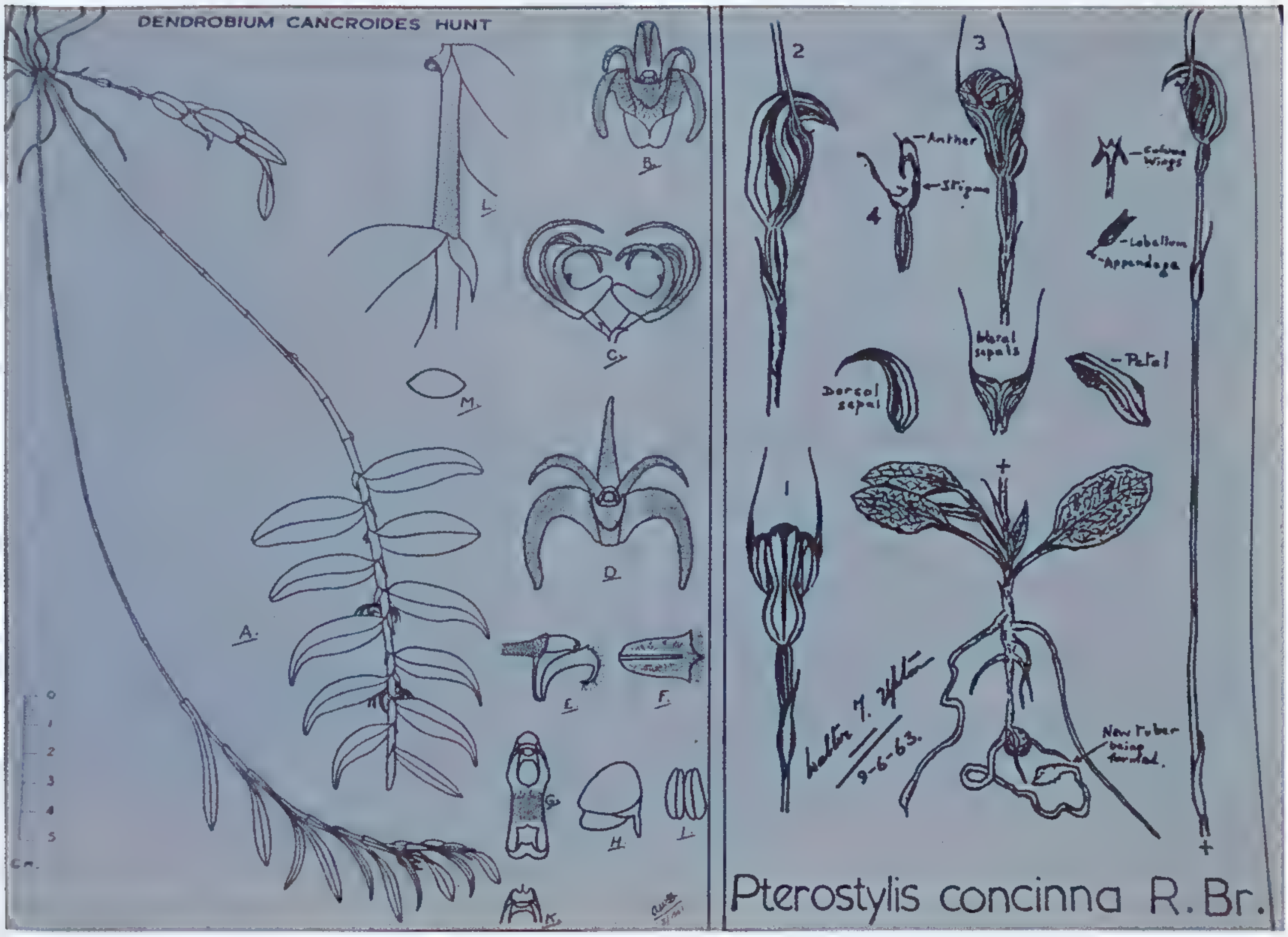

Figure 2. *D. cancroides* and *Pterostylis concinna*. First *Orchadian* illustration, by A.W. Dockrill and W. T. Upton. *Orchadian* 1(1)

more southern cooler states where it was known that 'they do not grow easily'. The trade to Victoria continued until the 1980s, and hundreds of bush collected plants died in commercial nurseries and unheated orchid houses in the cold winters.

Following the declaration of the floral emblem, five hundred plants were introduced into the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, where they grew, flowered and then progressively disappeared while garden attendants took meal breaks. Bill advocated seedling raising and a ban on export of native orchids to protect the species (vol. 2 (10):127, 1968).

An accolade from Kew Gardens

The Director of Kew Gardens wrote 'we have just seen a specimen of your periodical which contains information of considerable interest to us ... would like very much to add your publication to our collection' (including back issues) (vol. 1(9):103, 1964). The *Orchadian* was regarded by Kew as a scientific journal and it quickly developed a continuing subscription list from many international herbaria and botanic gardens.

Dockrill clarifies *Dendrobium toressae*

D. toressae (F.M. Bail.) Dockr. *stat. nov*. syn. *B. toressae* F.M. Bail.

Dockrill correctly established this species as belonging in the genus *Dendrobium*, transferring it from *Bulbophyllum*. He sent a preserved specimen to Kew Gardens in 1964 and his determination of *Dendrobium* was confirmed. The flowers are similar to *Bulbophyllum*, but arise from the apex, near it, or laterally from pseudobulbs rather than from the base or from a rhizome as in *Bulbophyllum*. It was also noted to be similar to the *D. lichenastrum* complex, and he therefore placed it in the Section it is in today (vol. 1(6):64, 1964).

Dockrill clarifies *Spathoglottis* in Australia

Two *Spathoglottis* species had previously been described - *S. paulinae* F. Muell. and *S. soutteriana* F.M. Bailey. Dockrill examined the type material and numerous other specimens and concluded that they were the same species. He considered there was a second unidentified species found between Endeavour River and the tip of Cape York with affinities to *S. rivularis* Schltr. in New Guinea and *S. kimballiana* in Borneo, but no more fresh material was available. A second species, *S. plicata* Blume, the type species for the genus, does occur in Australia and has a widespread distribution in Asia and the Pacific (vol. 2(1):2, 1965).

Discovery and recording of Section *Rhizobium* natural hybrids

Steve Clemesha reviewed the fleshy-leaved Australian dendrobiums (Section *Rhizobium*). He listed several interesting natural hybrids that were found in association with their parent species. Len Archer found two plants of *D. pugioniforme* x *D. tenuissimum* (syn. *D. mortii*) near Coffs Harbour, NSW, while Steve Clemesha and W. Mitchell found *D. teretifolium* var. *aureum* x *D. beckleri* at Mt. Glorious, Queensland. *Dendrobium* X *grimesii* was reported from the Atherton Tableland and *D.* X *foederatum* from near Cairns, Queensland (vol. 1(10):118, 1965).

The disappearance of *Dendrobium palmerstoniae* and *Dendrobium muellerianum*

How could two species named by Rudolph Schlechter disappear? They were described only from herbarium material collected on Mount Bellenden Ker, Qld. in the late nineteenth century, and were not recorded again. The type specimens of both orchids were lost along with the Berlin Herbarium in the bombing of World War II. The description was limited, as the specimen consisted of only a piece of stem with leaf scars and three flowers. Clemesha (vol. 2 (2):36, 1965) concluded that *D. palmerstoniae* was not lost and was most likely a synonym of *D. adae*, described 20 years previously.

Dendrobium muellerianum was described in 1907 as a slender epiphyte with cylindrical stems to 40 cm on a terete rhizome. Dockrill compared the original description with that of *D. agrostophyllum* and concluded that *D. muellerianum* was a synonym (vol. 2(4):52, 1966). These two described orchids were not new species.

Dockrill clarifies *Bulbophyllum* in Australia

Dockrill described *Bulbophyllum* and placed the 21 species known at the time into twelve sections, five of them unnamed. The species of Schlechter are mentioned and a key to Australian sections was provided with illustrations of five species (vol. 2(7):88, 1967 and 2(8) p. 100, 1967).

Dudley Kingston's Natural Hybrid

Dockrill recorded the natural hybrid *D. toftii* x *D. undulatum* (=*D. nindii* x *D. discolor*), said to be collected between the Daintree River and Cape Tribulation 'several years ago'. Further searches for more examples were unsuccessful. The stems were 1.5 m tall, with the general appearance of *D. discolor*, and had 15 racemes 30-40 cm length, with 26-30 flowers on each. The artificial hybrid is *D*. Peter Peterson of J.E. Jones (some hybrid lists attribute the cross to Boumer, 1956) (vol. 1(4):40, 1963).

Regional orchid species lists with habitat information

Early articles of The *Orchadian* contributed much to the knowledge of distributions, as contributors recorded species seen on their field trips. In some cases areas were surveyed for orchids for the first time. Regions covered in Volumes 1-3 include:

Gloucester District, NSW - D. Stewart and K. Ellis - *Orchadian* 1(2):21, 1963

North Queensland - S. Clemesha - *Orchadian* 2 (3):46, 1966

Sydney Metropolitan Area, NSW - P. Uhlherr - *Orchadian* 2(4):62, 1966

Western Plains, Victoria - D. Jones - *Orchadian* 2 (2):32, 1965

Whitebridge, South of Newcastle, NSW - Greg Slater - *Orchadian* 2(7):95, 1967

Central Western Slopes, NSW - W. Upton - *Orchadian* 2(8):108, 1967

King Island - P. Barnett - *Orchadian* 2(10):124, 1968

North Queensland (a Safari) - J. Young, commencing a series - *Orchadian* 2(11):136, 1968

Tumut Shire, NSW - K. Giles - *Orchadian* 2 (11):143, 1968.

Murdoch and Jupp set out cultural basics

These articles providing general approaches to successful culture of epiphytes were written by experienced growers. Murdoch suggested that only 10% of bush collected plants survived more than a few years and outlined mounting methods onto hardwood, with warnings that fertilizers damaged more orchids than they assisted (vol. 1(2):23, 1963). Jupp's method was similar to Murdoch, but he used a weak fertilizer for species less easily grown - 'straight epiphytes' (vol. 1(3):26, 1963).

Preludes to a key Australian orchid book

In the late 1960s the opportunities for writers of specialized plant groups were limited. The *Orchadian* writers who later wrote books also contributed to *Australian Orchid Review* and the series *Australian Plants*, the other main periodicals covering natural history at the time. Readers will recognize the similarity of the pages in the *Orchadian* written by Dockrill, Upton and others to the books that they published at the end of the decade and later, particularly Dockrill's *Australian Indigenous Orchids* (First Edition 1969), for example, illustrations of *Dendrobium lichenastrum* (Figure 3).

Dendrobium lichenastrum (vol. 1(3):28, 1963) was considered controversial and confused. It was treated as *Bulbophyllum* by Nicholls, with dissatisfaction from Rupp and Hunt. Dockrill looked at a lot more specimens than his predecessors and noted the large diversity of leaf forms and flowers with many intermediate forms. He concluded as do many current authors, that the complex of forms is best regarded as a single species.

Schlechter's three described Australian *Bulbophyllum* species - *B. adenocarpum*, *B. cochleatum* and *B. trilobum* - were reduced to synonyms of, respectively, *Bulbophyllum*

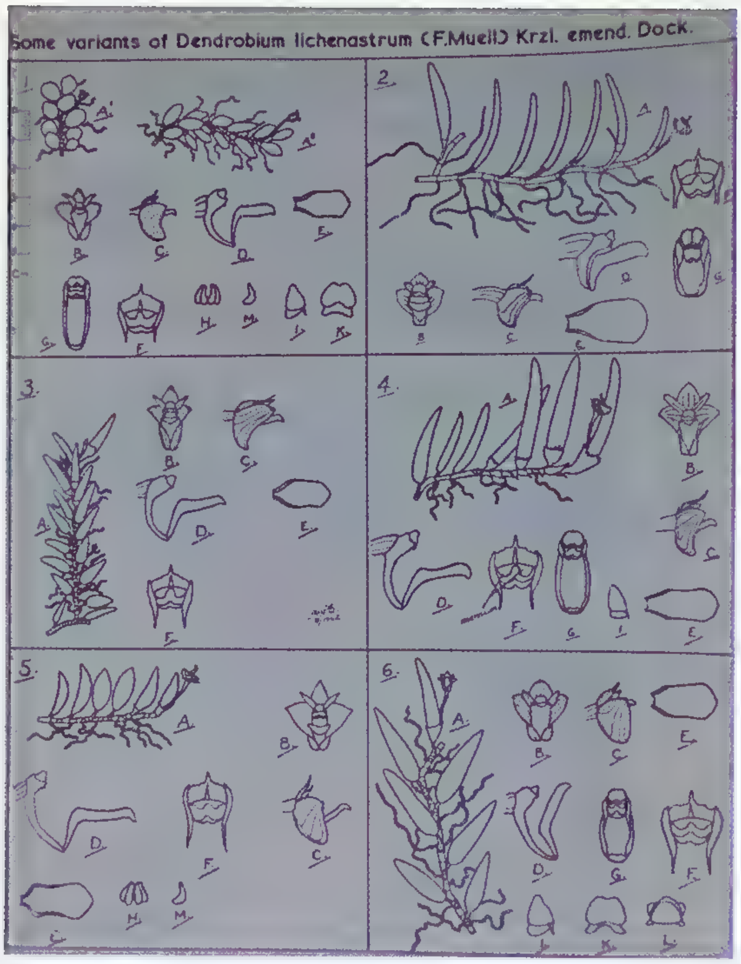
Some variants of Dendrobium lichenastrum (F.Muell.) Krzl. emend. Dock.
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Figure 3. Vegetative forms of *D. lichenastrum* by A.W. Dockrill *Orchadian* 1(3)

lageniforme, *B. macphersonii* and *B. newportii*, with descriptions and drawings very similar to the presentation in Dockrill's 1969 book (vol. 2 (3):38, 1966). A list of Dockrill's 68 publications from 1954-1965 appeared in vol. 2(1):13 (1965).

Preliminary work towards Upton's later books

In an article with Steve Clemesha, Upton clarified confusion between *S. australis*, *S. olivaceus* and *S. spathulatus*, and illustrated them together on a single page (vol. 1(3):32, 1963) (Figure 4). They also transferred *D. beckleri* F. Muell. var. *racemosum* Nicholls to species level as *D. racemosum* (Nich.) Clemesha and Dockr., and provided a table of differences with the description of *D. racemosum*. The distribution was more northerly than *D. beckleri*, on the Atherton Tableland, Evelyn Tableland and lower Russell River in North Queensland (vol. 1(5):52, 1964). *Dendrobium monophyllum*, *D. schneiderae* and *D. carrii* were compared and grouped in what later became Section *Australorchis* (Monophyllaea) (vol. 1(7):82, 1964).

In 'Getting to know our Native Orchids', Upton illustrated many orchid flowers with labelled parts (Figure 5) and references to classification and pollination (vol. 1(12):152, 1965). This assisted readers with the more technical aspects of botanical descriptions. Similar diagrams appeared in his later books.

Dockrill on *Diplocaulobium/Dendrobium* taxonomic issues

Dockrill tackled the history of the genera *Diplocaulobium*, *Dendrobium* and *Ephemerantha* since 1825. He provided reasons

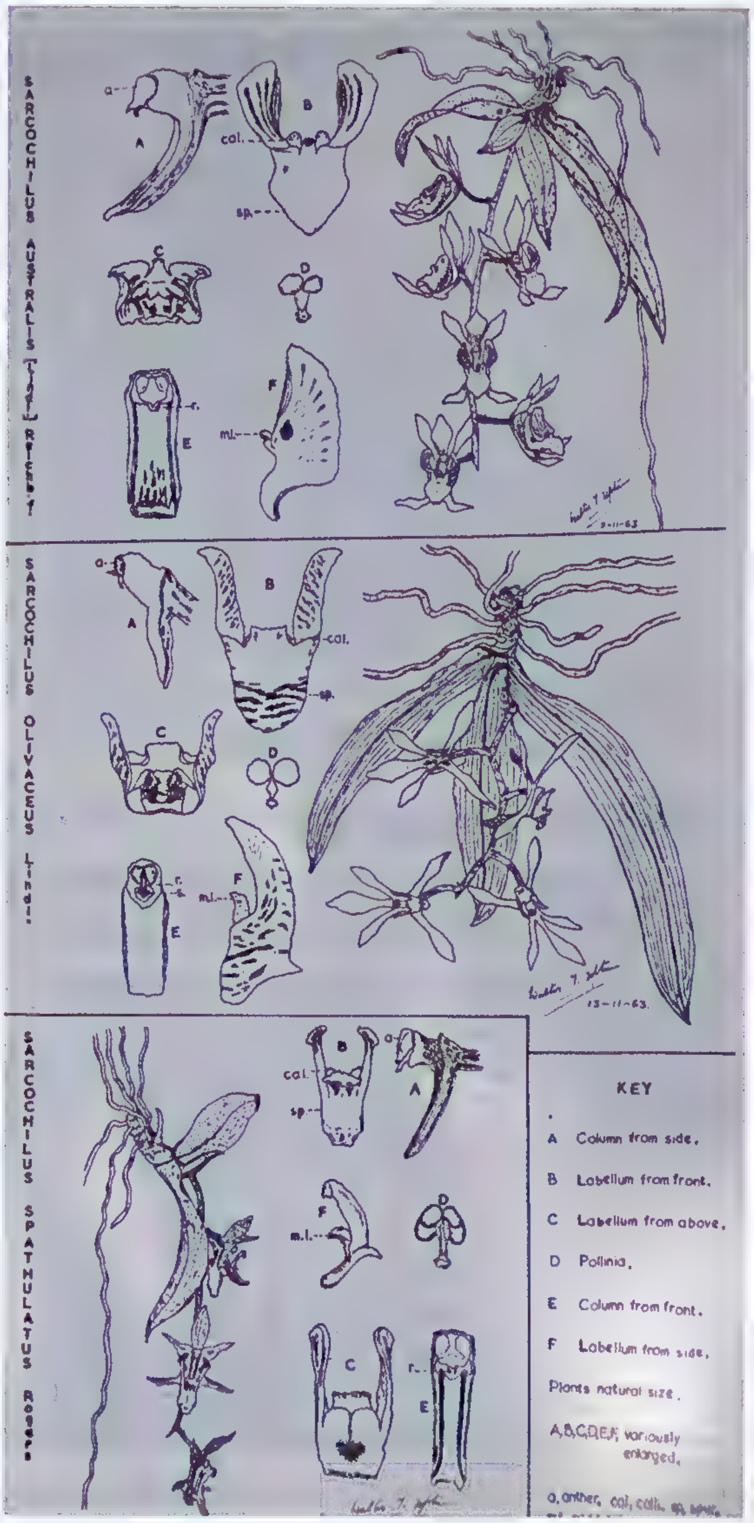


Figure 4. *Sarcochilus* species by W.T. Upton *Orchadian* 1(1)

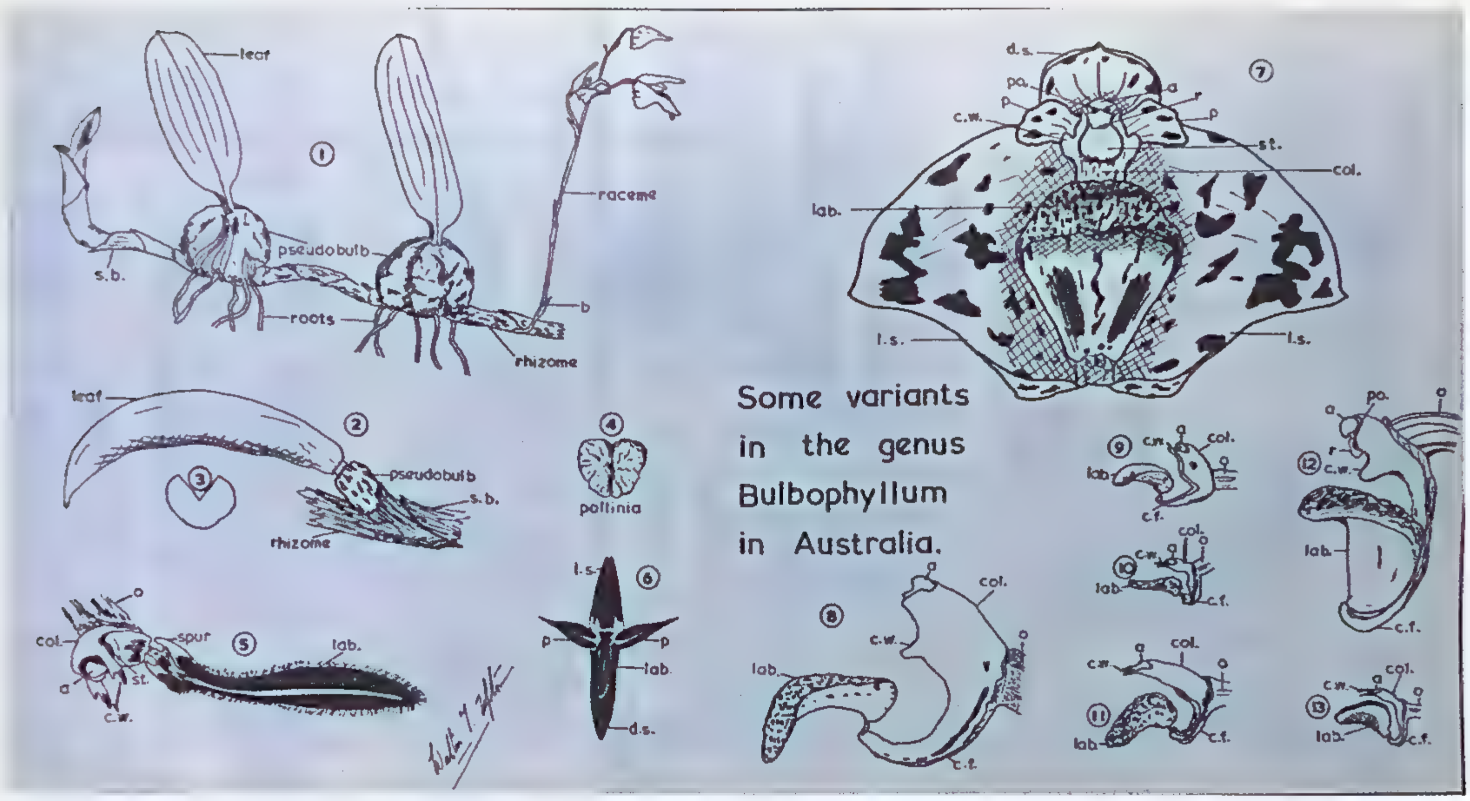


Figure 5. *Bulbophyllum* by W.T. Upton *Orchadian* 1(12)

for including the Australian species known previously as *Dendrobium masonii* Rupp in *Diplocaulobium* as *Diplocaulobium masonii* (Rupp) Dockr. *comb. nov*. He also listed the other Australian species *Diplocaulobium glabrum*, which was also known from New Guinea and Indonesia. There have been several other transfers over time involving *Diplocaulobium* and *Dendrobium*. *Diplocaulobium* has a number of subgroups and requires much further evaluation and review of classification (vol. 1(11):132, 1965).

Curtis prepares a herbarium

New records and some new species were discovered in the 1960s. Curtis advocated the preparation of herbarium specimens to accompany written recordings, and listed some innovative preparation methods. The first was a standard pressing between absorbent papers using a simply constructed board press. The second claimed to preserve most of the colour by ironing specimens placed between absorbent paper sheets. A third was placing fresh material in a tin with burning sulphur for about ten minutes, with a claim that the natural colours were preserved (vol. 1(4):46, 1964). These latter two methods are not in routine use in modern herbaria which suggests they were less successful than claimed.

Comparisons of Australian and New Zealand terrestrials

E.D. Hatch wrote regularly on New Zealand terrestrials, and classified the species of *Pterostylis* into 3 groups – those identical with Australian species (7 spp.), those endemic, with Australian affinities (6 spp.), and those endemic grass-leaved species (9 spp.) (Figure 6). These groups are relevant to the evolution of the national floras after separation in the breakup of Gondwana and formation of the Tasman Rift more than 40 million years ago.

Keen observations of pollination

Curtis reviewed the available records of insect pollination and self pollination mechanisms in *Orchadian* 1(6) (p.72, 1964). Rotherham was a keen historian from Warrandyte, Victoria and an orchid photographer who described a pollination sequence in the orchid *Spiculea huntiana* by a male wasp (*Thynnidae*) at Kinglake, Victoria (vol. 2(9):120, 1967). David Jones began a long history of pollination observations and published reports.

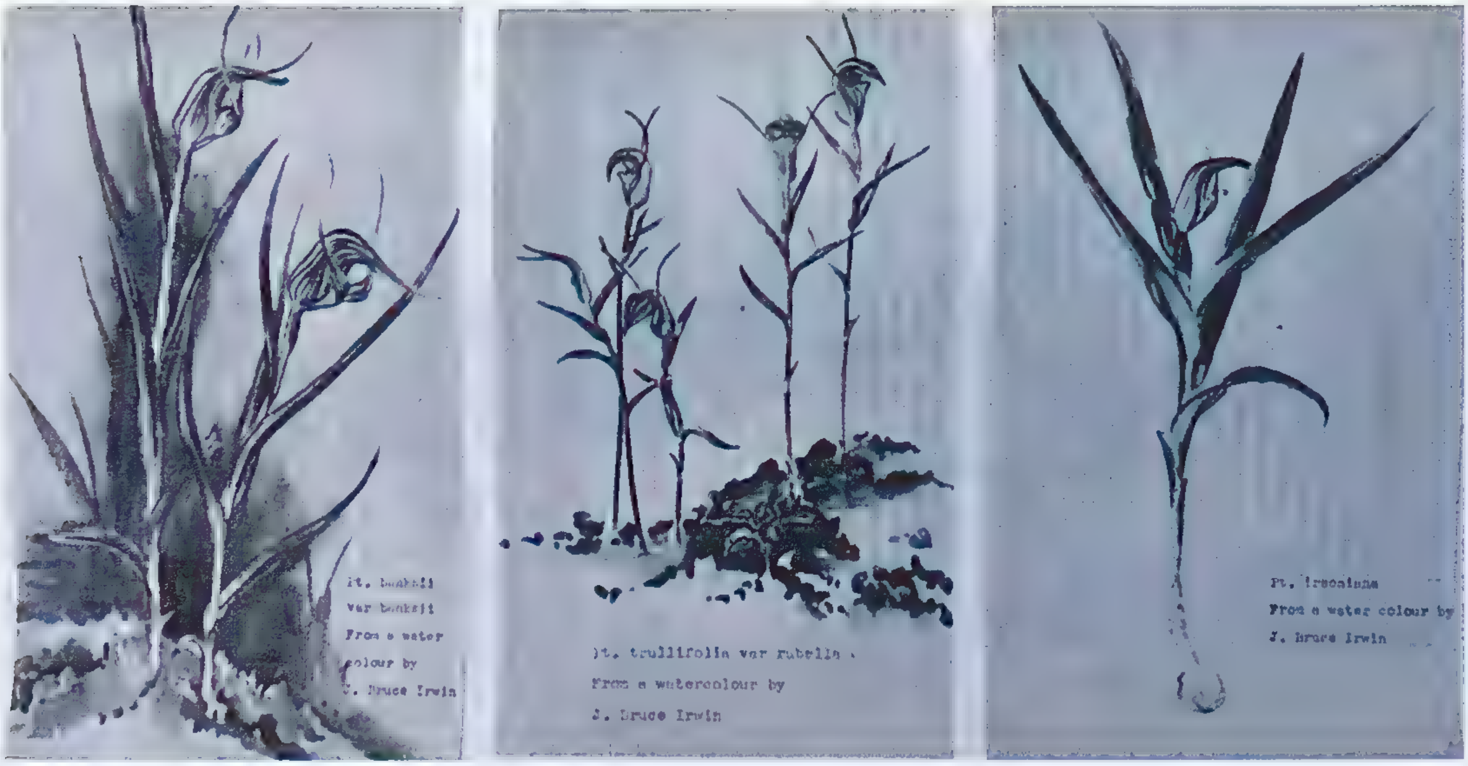


Figure 6. Three *Pterostylis* by B. Irwin *Orchadian* 1(10)

Summer flowering orchids

Eric Gordon produced a list of flowering times for New South Wales (vol. 2(2):25, 1965) and Queensland (vol. 2(7):98, 1967). He considered that flowering time can assist plant identification and his list is particularly useful to identify groups of seasonal orchids.

New Guinea records

Neville Howcroft (Forestry Office, Bulolo, Papua New Guinea) described and illustrated several orchids. The leafy *Dipodium pandanum* (vol. 3 (3):38, 1969) was recorded from many sites and thought to be synonymous with *D. pictum* (Lindl.) Rchb.f. of Malaya, but there was insufficient material of Professor Holttum's *D. pictum* in his *Orchids of Malaya* to make a conclusion (Figure 7). Howcroft also recorded an extension of the range of *Thrixspermum amplexicaule* (Bl.) Reichb.f. to mainland New Guinea. It was well known in Malaya, Sumatra, and the Philippines, and was found in swampy habitat in only one area of Bulolo, producing flowers that lasted only one or two days (vol. 3 (10):114, 1970).

New Discoveries

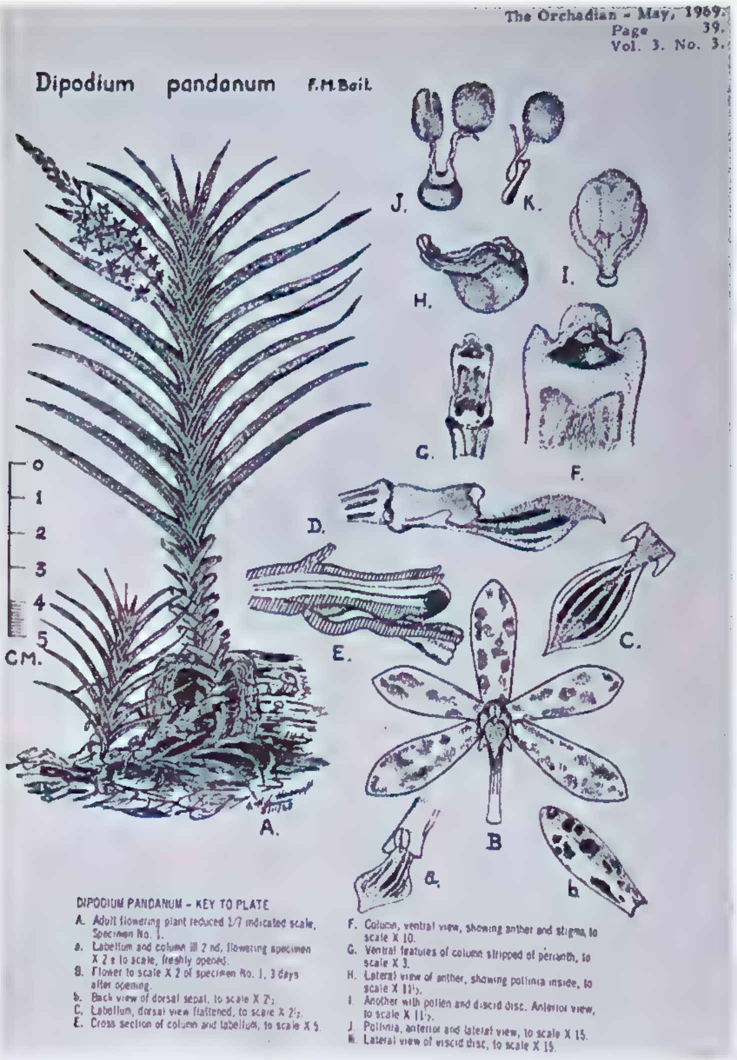
A number of new taxa were described in the first decade of *Orchadian* issues. The finder is usually recorded, and the describer may or may not be the same person. Below are the new species, natural hybrids and species records new to Australia, as well as some new combinations.

Alick Dockrill's contributions

Bulbophyllum wadsworthii Dockrill 1964. Collected by K. Wadsworth 10/10/62 Ravenshoe, North Queensland, distributed from Paluma Range to Big Tableland. It has affinities to *B. gadgarrense*, but with clear differences in leaves, sepals and labellum (vol. 1(8):94, 1964).

Goodyera rubicunda (Bl.) Lindl. 1839. Collected by Wadsworth, Upper Johnston River, North Queensland 5/10/1960 (vol. 1(9):106, 1964). The species was already known to occur in New Guinea, Indonesia and Malaya. This was the third *Goodyera* species recorded for Australia.

Bulbophyllum clavigerum (Fitz.) Dockr. *comb. nov.* (1964), synonymous with *Cirrhopetalum clavigerum* Fitzg. 1883. This is now known as *Bulbophyllum longiflorum* Thours, the type species for the genus. It has a very localized distribution in northern Cape York, and was later recorded from Pine Creek, North Queensland by H. Flecker. Dockrill notes 'most modern botanists realize that there are no


The Orchadian - May, 1969.
Page 39.
Vol. 3. No. 3.

Dipodium pandanum F.M.Bail.

DIPODIUM PANDANUM – KEY TO PLATE

A. Adult flowering plant reduced 1/7 indicated scale, Specimen No. 1.
a. Labellum and column of 2 nd. flowering specimen X 2 to scale, freshly opened.
B. Flower to scale X 2 of specimen No. 1, 3 days after opening.
b. Back view of dorsal sepal, to scale X 2½.
C. Labellum, dorsal view flattened, to scale X 2½.
E. Cross section of column and labellum, to scale X 5.
F. Column, ventral view, showing anther and stigma, to scale X 10.
G. Ventral features of column stripped of perianth, to scale X 3.
H. Lateral view of anther, showing pollinia inside, to scale X 11½.
I. Another with pollen and viscid disc. Anterior view, to scale X 11½.
J. Pollinia, anterior and lateral view, to scale X 15.
K. Lateral view of viscid disc, to scale X 15.

Figure 7. *Dipodium pandanum* by N. Howcroft. *Orchadian* 3(3)

significant morphological differences between *Cirrhopetalum* and *Bulbophyllum*, and the flower has been absorbed as a Section into the latter' (vol. 1(9):106, 1964).

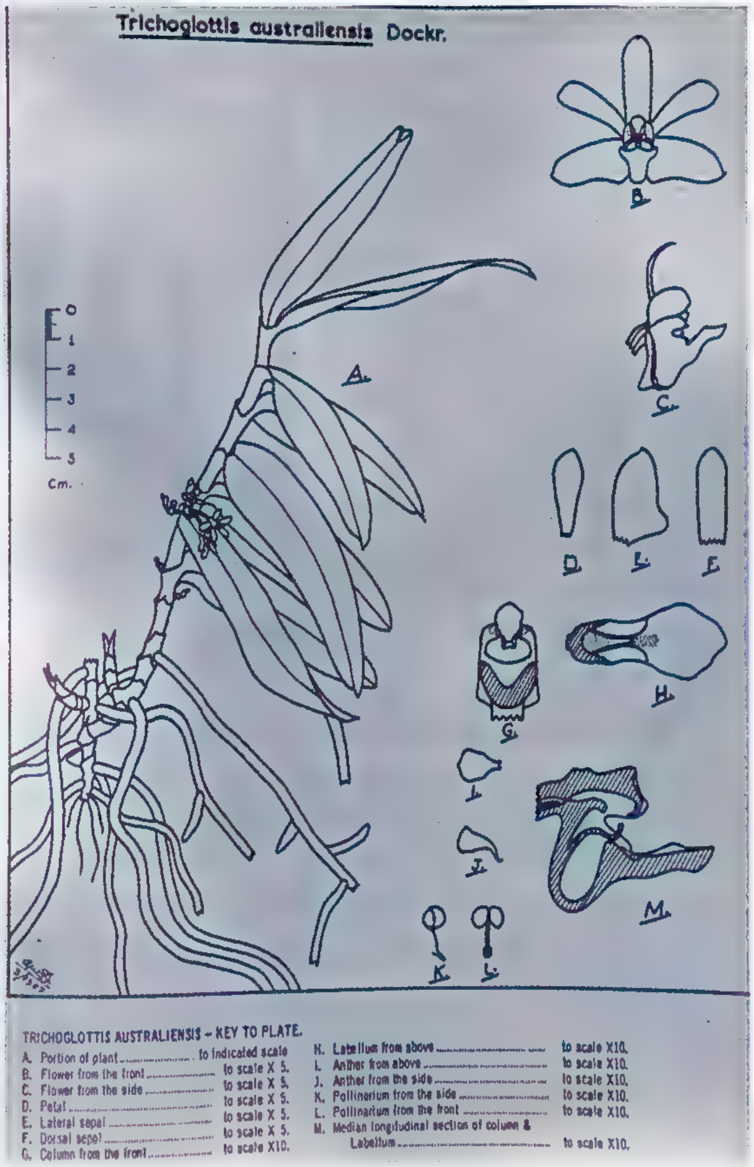
Dockrill described two species from *Aphyllorchis* Blume, a saprophytic genus not previously found in Australia. *Aphyllorchis queenslandica* Dockrill (1965) from Helenvale was collected by C. Le Roy in May, 1962 near Cooktown, and also seen near the East Musgrave and Mossman Rivers. *Aphyllorchis anomala* Dockrill (1965) from Davies Creek was collected by W. Morris and A.W. Dockrill 9/1/1965 (vol. 1(10):115, 1965).

Habenaria anomala Dockrill was collected 31/3/1964 by Ken McPherson from Proserpine and only recorded from this locality (vol. 1 (12):150, 1965).

Trichoglottis australiensis Dockrill, from McIlwraith Range, Cape York, collected by M. Brown 18/3/67 (Figure 8) represented a genus with numerous species in South-east Asia (vol. 2 (8):106, 1967).

Steve Clemesha's contributions

Sarcochilus ceciliae F. Muell subsp. *roseus* Clemesha was described by Clemesha from near Tinaroo Falls Dam, North Queensland, growing as a lithophyte on granite and collected by J.E. Jones about 1957. Clemesha provided a list of differences compared with subsp. *ceciliae* and stated an opinion that they were best treated at subspecies level as 'they look like forms of the same species' (vol. 2(7):92, 1967). He later elevated subsp. *roseus* to species level after seeing more plants and no intermediates (vol. 3 (3):35, 1969), explaining the change with a number of reasons and stating that his original intention was to use specific rank. Dockrill (1992) noted considerable intermediate forms and continued the use of subspecies rank. A


Trichoglottis australiensis Dockr.

TRICHOGLOTTIS AUSTRALIENSIS – KEY TO PLATE.

A. Portion of plant .... to indicated scale
B. Flower from the front .... to scale X 5.
C. Flower from the side .... to scale X 5.
D. Petal .... to scale X 5.
E. Lateral sepal .... to scale X 5.
F. Dorsal sepal .... to scale X 5.
G. Column from the front .... to scale X10.
H. Labellum from above .... to scale X10.
I. Anther from above .... to scale X10.
J. Anther from the side .... to scale X10.
K. Pollinarium from the side .... to scale X10.
L. Pollinarium from the front .... to scale X10.
M. Median longitudinal section of column & Labellum .... to scale X10.

Figure 8. *Trichoglottis australasica* by A.W. Dockrill *Orchadian* 2(8)

thorough study of variation using morphological, numerical and molecular techniques has not been done.

Walters reports an extension of distribution, with a new northern Australian *Dendrobium*

Dendrobium lobbii Teijsm. and Binnend., a species of Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo, was found in the foothills of the Cardwell Range, North Queensland, in marsh grass and debris, and along creeks (vol. 2(10):130, 1968)

Blackmore and Clemesha described new terrestrial species

Pterostylis biseta Blackmore and Clemesha 1968 from Blackwood, South Australia, syn. *P. rufa* var. *despectans* Nicholls 1950 (vol. 2(12):148, 1968) (Figure 9).

Pterostylis hamata from Koorawatha, NSW. First recorded by Nicholls in 1926 when it was assumed to be *P. squamata* R. Br. (vol. 2 (12):148, 1968).

Pterostylis cerifolia Blackmore and Clemesha 1968 from Lake Illawarra, NSW, with similarities to *P. gibbosa* R. Br. ssp. *gibbosa* (vol. 2(12):148, 1968).

Leo Cady description

Dendrobium suffusum Cady (1964). Collected by A. Willows, North Brother Mountain, NSW 9/9/61 (vol. 1(7):80, 1964). Originally described here as a species, it is now recognized as a natural hybrid , *D.* X *suffusum*, between *D. gracilicaule* and *D. kingianum*.

A wave of Australian orchid books

In July 1969 the *Orchadian* announced that three books were in the final stage of production for release in September. The first was *Australian Indigenous Orchids* by A.W. Dockrill. 'At $18 per copy it is more of a bargain than originally thought'. The second was *The Orchids of New South Wales* by H.M.R. Rupp. This was a facsimile reprint, 'rumoured price is under $2.00', amended to $5 in the next issue. The third was *A Guide to Australian Native Orchids* by Roger B. Bedford (Figure 10).

Orchids of Australia by W.H. Nicholls was released in December 1969. Dockrill reviewed the book very favourably (vol. 3(7):81, 1970). R.T.M. Pescott, the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne also reviewed Nicholls' book with some life history details (vol. 3 (9):103, 1970). Dockrill's *Australian Sarcanthinae* was available in April 1970 (publication date 1967).

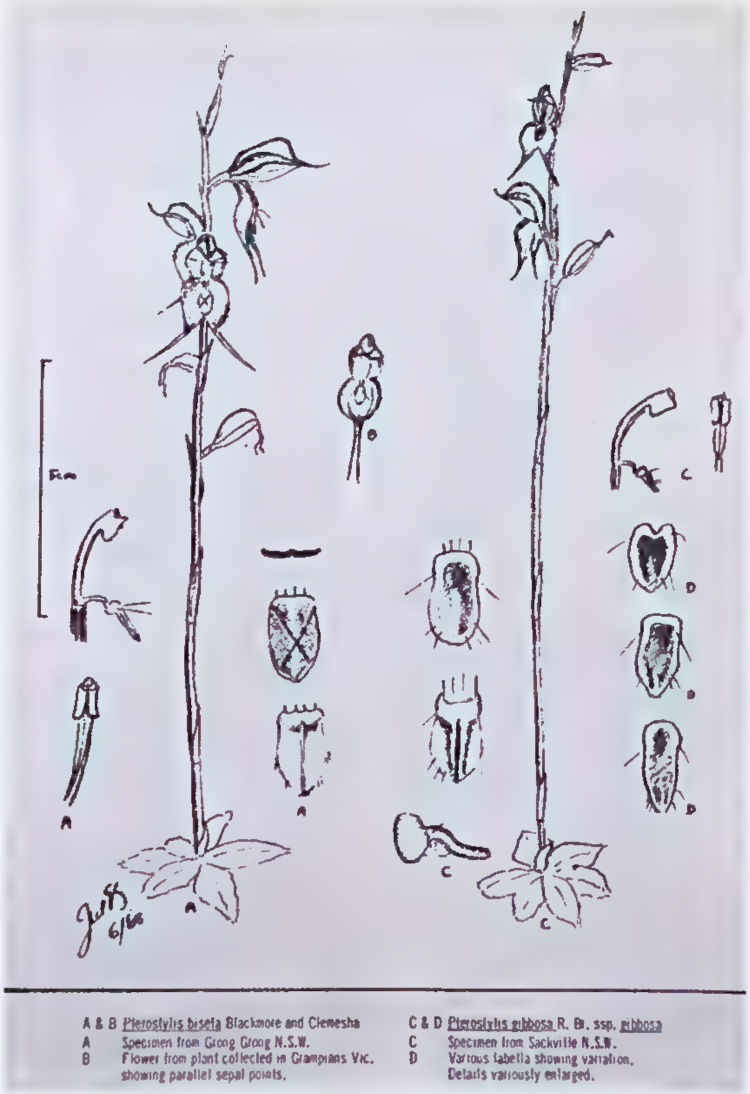

A & B Pterostylis biseta Blackmore and Clemesha
A Specimen from Grong Grong N.S.W.
B Flower from plant collected in Grampians Vic. showing parallel sepal points.
C & D Pterostylis gibbosa R. Br. ssp. gibbosa
C Specimen from Sackville N.S.W.
D Various labella showing variation. Details variously enlarged.
A
B
C
D

Figure 9. *Pterostylis biseta* and *P. gibbosa* by J. Blackmore *Orchadian* 2(12)

Native Orchids of Tasmania by M.J. Firth was published in 1965, and mentioned for the first time in the *Orchadian* in September 1970. *Australian Native Orchids in Colour* by L. Cady and E.R. Rotherham appeared in 1970, with photographs of insects visiting flowers.

The *Orchadian* played a key role in the development of these authors by publishing and welcoming their contributions, which were later assembled together with considerable additions to form the basis of the books. The World Orchid Conference in Sydney in 1969 was another catalyst for some of these books. Despite the passage of time, changes in taxonomy, and some understandable limitations, the books still have much to offer.

Pollination descriptions 1969-70

R. Smythe observed a full pollination sequence for *Bulbophyllum baileyi* by a small fruit fly (*Strumeta* sp.) in the Townsville area (vol. 3 (5):61, 1969). He also reported *D. smilliae* being visited by the yellow honey eater *Meliphaga flava*, without evidence for pollination. He was greatly intrigued by pollination events and recorded visits by native bees (*Trigona* sp.) to *D speciosum*, a 'large growing form from Julatten National Park', and a partial pollination sequence was observed.

Smythe described visits to *D. lichenastrum* by *Trigona* bees (vol. 3(11):128, 1970) and visits to *D. luteocilium* by an unidentified native bee (vol. 3(11):149, 1970). *Cymbidium madidum* was noted to be visited by *Trigona* bees (vol. 3 (11):128, 1970).

Many visits were made by insects, but there were very few effective pollinations and it was very difficult to see more than a partial pollination event. All published pollination events and criteria for pollination by vectors were later outlined by Adams and Lawson (1992).

Figure 10. *A Guide to Native Australian Orchids* by Roger B. Bedford 1969

Natural hybrids

A considerable number of natural hybrids of *D. mortii* (syn. *D. bowmannii*) x *D. cucumerinum* were collected by G. and D. Walters near Toowoomba, and recorded by M. Corrigan (vol. 3(7):79, 1970) as growing with the parent species. The original collection location has been cleared for grazing and development. Denis Kitchen reported a hybrid of *D. johannis* x *D. discolor* from Cape York. The identification was made by a staff member at James Cook University, Townsville (vol. 3(11):151, 1970). Natural hybrids in Australian *Dendrobium* appear to be more common than in Asian counterparts, and in Sarcanthinae, and have implications in the evolution of new taxa (Adams, 2010).

The *Orchadian* - a multifaceted publication and scientific periodical

From Volume 1 Number 1, in August 1964, The *Orchadian*'s brief to writers and readers has been very clear. It has recorded the various activities, interests and concerns of members, and included important scientific articles that were peer reviewed and published as in any other scientific journal.

The scientific articles, as a matter of policy, should always be formally peer reviewed. The concerns sometimes expressed about technical articles is largely exaggerated. A certain amount of learning and knowledge in this branch of natural history is a necessary part of the orchid experience. In the early years, technical aspects were mainly botanical descriptions and some classification issues, with a strong thread of helpful explanatory educational articles.

Today the science is much more complex, with only a few higher level papers published in the *Orchadian*. The scientific articles that are in the *Orchadian* can be understood with some effort if they are written in plain English with a glossary or explanation of new or less well known terms. The *Orchadian* has a substantial record of providing information to its readers and the historical record over fifty years has a great deal of relevance to present day activities. It provided an Australian forum for emerging naturalists, taxonomists and writers in its early years and key knowledge contributing to the taxonomy and distribution of many orchids.

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A *Gastrodia sesamoides* colony in a Blue Mountains garden

Michael Peck, Wentworth Falls NSW

I was stunned to find this very large colony of *Gastrodia sesamoides* growing in a friend's driveway border in South Wentworth Falls.

It was only when another but lone nearby *Gastrodia* started to bloom that I fully realised what the colony actually was.

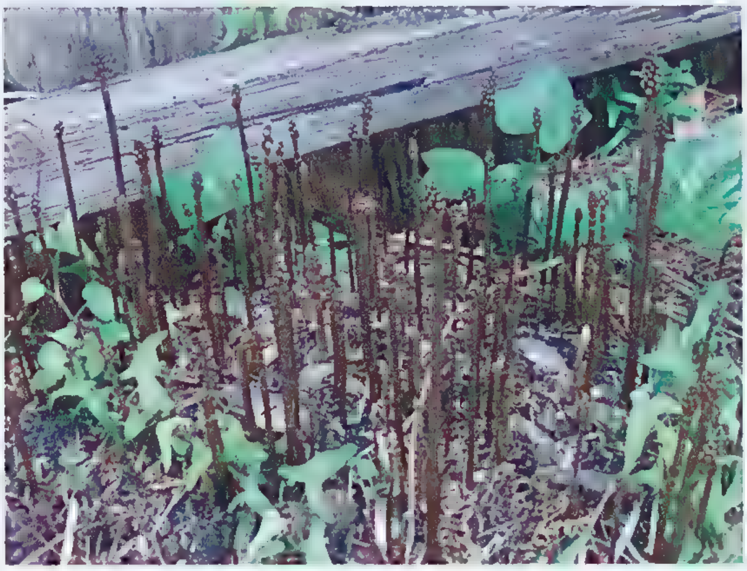
I was amazed to see the large tubers visible on the surface.

I have never seen such a large colony before: maybe a handful of plants scattered over a square metre at the most, perhaps grouped a few tens of centimetres apart. But over 50? Never.

I am quite familiar with the plant, having seen it many times on bushwalks around Wellington in New Zealand, and I have seen the odd specimen or small colony on walks around Wentworth Falls.

Perhaps such colonies are not unusual here in Australia, but in case they are I thought this might be of interest to your members.

See back cover for a photo of it nearly in flower.



A remarkable colony of *Gastrodia sesamoides* in a garden bed. Photograph by Michael Peck.

Continued from Page 319

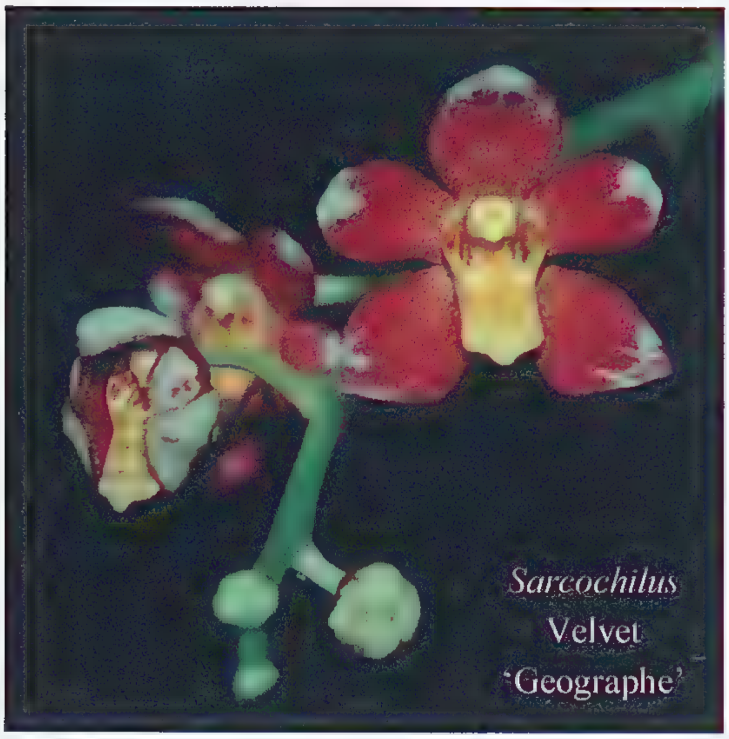
Sunvale Heidihart	*Sarco.* Heidi x *Sarco.* Snowhart	D.&P.Hutchins
Sunvale Snowbird	*Sarco.* Firebird x *Sarco.* Snowhart	D.&P.Hutchins
Werri	*Sarco.* Madge x *Sarco.* Amber	N.Roper
Yalwal	*Sarco.* Sweetheart x *Sarco.* Yvette	N.Roper

Australasian

***Bulbophyllum* (Australasian)**		
Laura Newton	*Bulb. agastor* x *Bulb. macrobulbum*	B.Thoms
***Dendrobium* (Australasian)**		
Alice's Mark Bron	*Den. gouldii* x *Den.* Juleen High	Alice's Orch.
Alice's Rusty	*Den.* Adrian Lonne x *Den.* Island Fantasy	Alice's Orch. (N Crees)
Amphion Delight	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Hot and Grumpy x *Den.* [*Doc*] Fifteen O Four	*G.Dimos*
Amphion Glow	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Dorn's Bill x *Den.* [*Doc.*] *teretifolium*	G.Dimos
Asternova Snow Drop	*Den.* Asternova Snow Flake x *Den.* Burbank Sweet	A.Sales (O/U)
Asternova Snow Flake	*Den. bigibbum* x *Den.* Chao Praya White	A.Sales (O/U)
Benjamin Bernard Seng	*Den.* Rose Marie x *Den.* Hawaii	Koh Keng Hoe
Engagement	*Den. engae* x *Den. shiraishii*	F.T.Fear (P Spence)
Ethan Wan	*Den. constrictum* x *Den. purpureum*	S.K.Wong (O/U)
Eva Louise	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Green Gem x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Tweetie	Douglas Lee
Fong Kim Choy	*Den.* Genting Fragrance x *Den.* Milo	S.Y.Alsagoff
HI White	*Den.* Palolo White x *Den.* Joanna Mesina	Nakama
Hirota Gem	*Den.* Hirota x *Den.* Classic Gem	R.Viraphandhu
Ichöli	*Den.* Snowfire x *Den.* Sonia	Univers.Costa Rica (Andres Lin)
Jiali Erodise	*Den.* Hsinying Paradise x *Den. erosum*	Fei Lung Liu
José Maria Pereira Neves	*Den.* Shavin Ekapol x *Den.* Masako Kotaishi Hidenka	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Kaede	*Den. helix* x *Den. discolor* [undulatum]	Masamichi Fukuda
Kazam	*Den. discolor* [undulatum] x *Den.* Tosons	J.Bryson (O/U)
Kuranda Giant	*Den.* Caesar x *Den. stratiotes*	Coleman's
Kuranda Maid	*Den.* Cherub x *Den.* Kuranda Blue	Coleman's
La Maripontaine	*Den.* Green Elf x *Den. eximium*	La Canopee
Little Angels	*Den.* Triangel x *Den.* Hirota Gem	R.Viraphandhu
Lorraine's Choice	*Den.* Blue Sparkle x *Den. carronii*	Coleman's
Marcelo Bejarano	*Den.* Anucha Flare x *Den.* Ekapol	Ecuagenera
Memoria Lillian Oshiro	*Den.* White Lillian x *Den.* Anna Bibus	Nakama (K Kamiya)
Mikawa Eximi	*Den.* December Delight x *Den. eximium*	G.Kinbara
Minino	*Den.* Waianae Profusion x *Den. discolor* [undulatum]	T.Bielecki (Exotic Orchids)
Palolo White	*Den.* Loong Jin Xiong x *Den.* Burana White	Nakama (K Kamiya)
Pauleen Mary	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Tweetas x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Aussie Hot Lips	S.Harper (Flanagan)
Seeto	*Den. bigibbum* x *Den. stratiotes*	Thongsomboonranathon
Shavin Ekapol	*Den.* Shavin White x *Den.* Ekapol	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Shincee	*Den.* Celebes Star x *Den. lasianthera* [ostrinoglossum]	YMCA of S'pore (N.T.Hong)
Sparklet	*Den.* Blue Sparkle x *Den.* Kuranda Blue	Coleman's
Super Twist	*Den.* Miltoft x *Den. lasianthera* [ostrinoglossum]	Coleman's Cairns Orch.)
Swan's Damsel	*Den.* Burbank Queen x *Den.* Chao Praya Candy	Burbank O.N.
Swan's Jewel	*Den.* Chao Praya Smile x *Den. bigibbum*	Burbank O.N.
Swan's Regent	*Den.* Burbank Queen x *Den.* Chao Praya Gem	Burbank O.N.
Waverley Cascades	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Fiona Louise x *Den.* [*Doc.*] *teretifolium*	S.Harper
Waverley Delight	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Tweetas x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Australian Sunblessed	S.Harper
Waverley Dream	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Lauren x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Australian Luscious Lip	S.Harper
Waverley Imp	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Tweetas x *Den.* [*Doc.*] *teretifolium*	S.Harper
Waverley Sparkler	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Australian Luscious Lip x *Den.*[*Doc.*] Fiona Louise	S.Harper
Waverley Surprise	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Perrette x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Australian Sunblessed	S.Harper
White Lillian	*Den.* Kasem White x *Den.* Lillian Oshiro	Nakama (K Kamiya)
Wildfire	*Den.* [*Doc.*] Fiona Louise x *Den.* [*Doc.*] Aussie Phil	S.Harper
Willowbank Twist	*Den.* Brisbane River x *Den. stratiotes*	Willowbanks

Several Sarcochilus Beauties

Rick Winch, rickwinch@westnet.com.au



My obsession with *Sarcochilus* began in the early 1990's when I commenced growing Australian Natives again after a sojourn of about 20 years after leaving the Navy.

Whilst in the Navy, I was stationed at the Naval Air Station Nowra and become a member of the Shoalhaven Orchid Society in 1973-74. Barry Collins introduced me to Native Orchids whilst I lived in Nowra and I have been hooked ever since.

I attended the AOC Conference in Perth in 1991, and purchased several orchids, and decided to send for brochures from a number of nurseries in NSW. As it was, Neil Finch who owned *Down Under Native Orchids* at the time was the only Nursery who sent me their Catalogue. My original purchase was a collection of about 70 seedlings and I continued to buy every year from DUNO, and travelled to NSW each year thereafter to take in the ANOS Shows at Port Hacking, Sydney and Warringah, and later the Garden Shows at Mt. Penang and Dungog. These travels allowed me to meet many Orchid growers who gave me their expert advise for that I am extremely grateful.

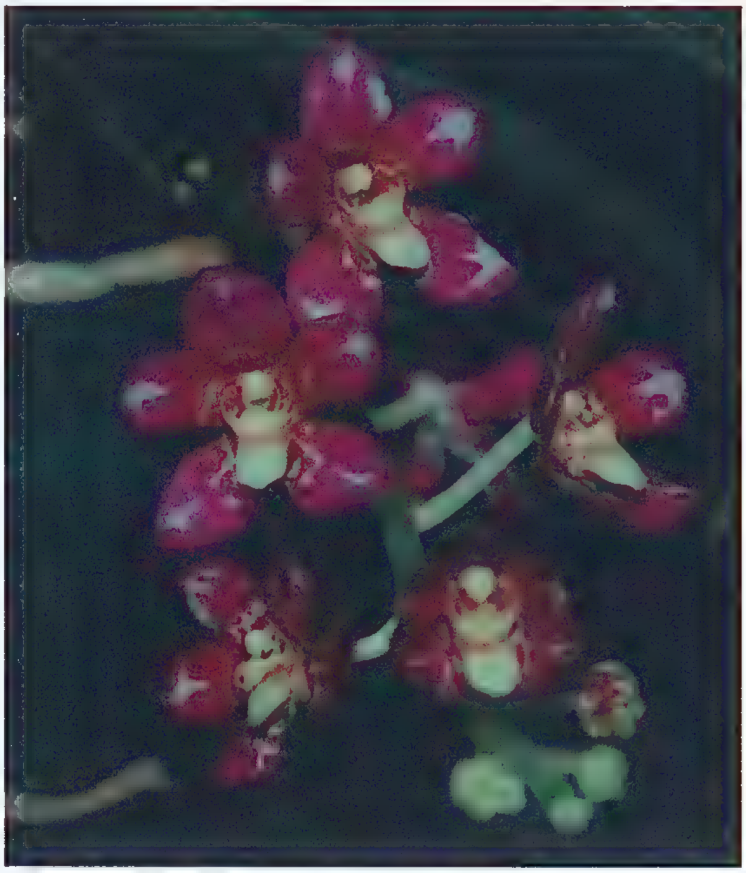
One of my favourite *Sarcochilus* hybrids is *S.* Velvet, and I originally purchased 10 of them from Neil. I am not sure of the original cross number, but the cross '828' has been very successful for me and *S.* Velvet 'Geographe' flowers for me at least twice per year and remains in flower for about four months.

On one of my travels to Sydney I was fortunate to meet David Butler who is well renowned as a *Sarcochilus* breeder, along with Neville Roper. These two men have been at the forefront of *Sarcochilus* breeding for many years now and continue to develop a completely new spectrum of colours unheard of in the early days. Apologies however to Lorraine Fagg who commenced breeding 'red' *S. fitzgeraldii.*

On an occasion whilst at David's home in Hornsby, he had *S.* Velvet 'Cool Dude' in flower. The colour interested me no end. Since then I have purchased many flasks with 'Cool Dude' as a parent.

One recent flowering that fascinated me with its colour is *S.* Misty 'Spangles' x Velvet 'Cool Dude'. It certainly is a 'keeper' and already I have been asked for pollen, but that's another story.

At the February Bunbury Orchid Society meeting



S. Velvet 'Geographe Magic'

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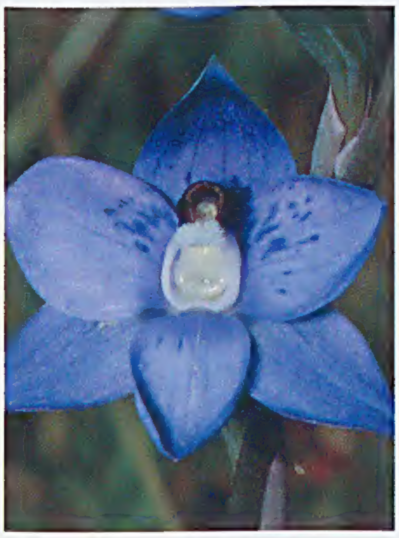


The sun orchid species *Thelymitra corrugata* described by Robert Bates in this issue. See full description on pages 312-313.

Photograph supplied by Malcolm Houston.

the Judging panel selected as the Judges Choice my *S.* Velvet 'Geographe Magic' as the best orchid on display. This is my favourite flowering to date.

I have included a couple more of these little 'Treasures'. *Sarcochilus* Velvet 'Speckled' shows the colour range, and *S.* Velvet 'White Tips'. These are shown with my presidential report on page 293. All of them I believe are 'keepers'.

I commend *Sarcochilus* to all growers. Try a couple and I am sure you will be hooked just like I am. It should be a very interesting flowering year in 2013, with many new purchases, plus quite a few of Neville Roper's crosses to flower mainly hoping for 'yellows'.

DIRECTORY OF A.N.O.S. GROUPS (and Associated Societies)

NEW SOUTH WALES

- **ANOS Central Coast**: PO Box 3010, Erina NSW 2250 - (02) 4343 1809

2nd Wednesday each month, 8pm. Narara Community Centre, 2 Pandala Rd, Narara 2250

- **ANOS Far North Coast**: PO Box 949, Ballina NSW 2478 - (02) 6686 6303

3rd Friday each month, 7.30pm. C.W.A. Room, River Street, Ballina.

- **ANOS Illawarra**: 2 Wilford St, Corrimal NSW 2518 - (02) 4284 8308

2nd Tuesday each month, 7pm. Old Court House, Wollongong.

- **ANOS Macarthur and District**: 43 Strickland Cres, Ashcroft NSW 2168 - (02) 4681 8589

3rd Thursday each month, 8pm. Birriwa Community Hall, Fitzpatrick Rd, Mt Annan.

- **ANOS Mid-North Coast**: 69 The Lakes Way, Forster NSW 2428 - (02) 6554 9733.

Last Sunday each month, 12 noon, followed by BBQ. Contact secretary for location—Taree or Wauchope.

- **ANOS Newcastle**: PO Box 4021, Rathmines NSW 2283 - (02) 4975 3729.

4th Thursday each month, 7.30pm. John Young Community Hall, Thomas St, Cardiff.

- **ANOS Sydney**: 22 Rabaul Ave, Whalan NSW 2770 - (02) 8824 6338.

3rd Friday each month, 8pm. Senior Citizens Hall, B.H. Community Centre, Conie Ave, Baulkham Hills

- **ANOS Warringah**: PO Box 421, Forestville NSW 2087 - (02) 9943 0474

3rd Tuesday each month, 8pm. Community Hall, Starkey St, Forestville.

NEW ZEALAND

- **ANOS New Zealand Native Orchid Group**: 22Orchard St, Wadestown, Wellington

QUEENSLAND

- **ANOS Beenleigh**: PO Box 1130, Beenleigh QLD 4207 - (07) 3841 3330

1st Thursday each month, 7.30pm. Showground Hall, James St, Beenleigh.

- **ANOS Kabi**: PO Box 424, Aspley QLD 4034 - (07) 3359 5752

2nd Tuesday all months except January, 7.30pm. Bald Hills Memorial Hall, 2126 Gympie Rd, Bald Hills.

- **ANOS Mackay and District**: PO Box 138, Koumala QLD 4738 - (07) 4950 1065

2nd Thursday each month, Andergrove Community Centre, Celeber Drive, Andergrove.

- **ANOS Townsville**: 92 Curie St, Wulguru QLD 4811 - (07) 4778 4311

1st Tuesday each month, 8pm. Townsville Orchid Society Hall, Joe Kirwan Park, cnr Bamford Lane and Charles St, Townsville.

- **Native Orchid Society of Toowoomba**: PO Box 2141, Toowoomba QLD 4350.

1st Friday each month, 7.30pm. Lutheran Church Hall, cnr West and Alderley Sts, Toowoomba.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- **Native Orchid Society of South Australia**: PO Box 565 Unley SA 5061 - (08) 8294 8014

4th Tuesday each month, 8pm. St Matthew's Hall, 67 Bridge St, Kensington

VICTORIA

- **ANOS Geelong**: 2 Cooper St, Melton South VIC 3338 - (03) 9743 6040.

2nd Wednesday each month, 7.30pm, Uniting Church Hall, Moorabool St, South Geelong.

- **ANOS Victoria**: PO Box 345, Carlton North VIC 3054 - (03) 9387-2771.

1st Friday each month, 8pm. Toorak Uniting Church Hall, 603 Toorak Rd, Toorak (Melways 58 K4)

- **ANOS Melbourne Suburbs Group:** PO Box 169, Bayswater VIC 3153 - 0419 720 355.

4th Wednesday each month, 7.30pm. Montrose Primary School, Leith Rd, Montrose 3765 (Melways 52 D7)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- **ANOS Western Australia**: 27 Maidment Parade, Dalyellup WA 6230 - 0419 901 305.

2nd Monday each month, 8pm. Wilson Community Hall, Braibrise Rd, Wilson.

The Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
Products Available

ANOS Awards CD

- $20 plus postage
- CD containing award pictures and fact sheets for each award made by ANOS.

A Checklist of Australian Native Orchid Hybrids—9th Edition (2010)

- Hybrid checklist of all Australian Native Orchid Hybrids

Watercolour Drawings

Superb colour prints of J.J. Riley's drawings of Australian Orchids are now available in 3 sets of 8 different species each. **Each set is $15 plus postage**

- **Set 1**

Pterostylis maxima
Dipodium variegatum
Pterostylis daintreana
Pterostylis grandiflora
Cryptostylis erecta
Genoplesium filiforme
Diuris lanceolata
Rimacola elliptica

- **Set 2**

Pterostylis sanguinea
Pterostylis depauperata
Acianthus caudatus
Caladenia concinna
Chiloglottis truncata
Dendrobium kingianum
Sarcochilus australis
Dendrobium striolatum

- **Set 3**

Dendrobium moorei
Lyperanthus nigricans
Dendrobium bowmanii
Eriochilus cucullatus
Pterostylis vittata
Sarcochilus ceciliae
Sarcochilus falcatus
Cymbidium canaliculatum

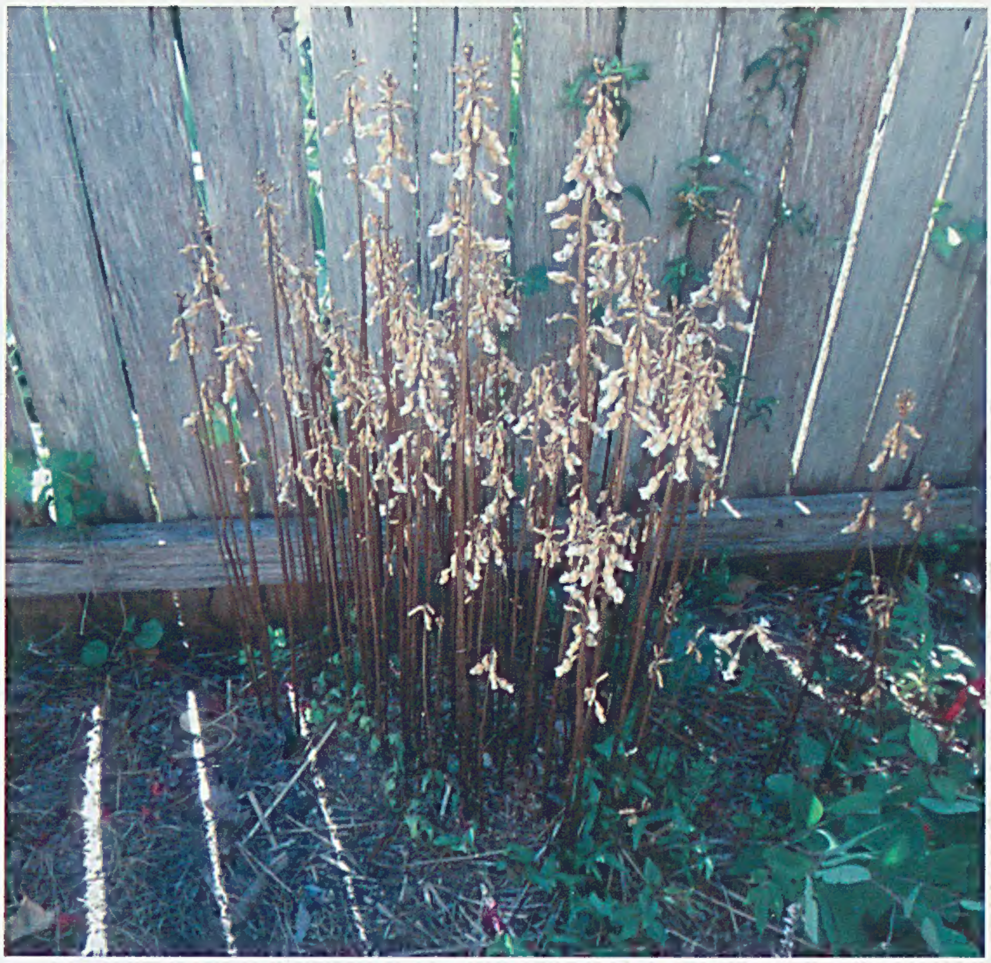
Contact the treasurer with regard to availability of these items and in order to arrange payment.

Meeting Planner: Each row is a week in the month—first at top, fourth at bottom. For instance, Macarthur and Districts ANOS meets on the 3rd Thursday each month.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1st		Townsville		Beenleigh	Toowoomba Victoria
2nd	Western Australia	Illawarra Kabi	Central Coast Geelong	Mackay & District	
3rd		Warringah		Macarthur & District	Far North Coast Sydney
Mid-North Coast	*4th*	South Australia	Melbourne suburbs	Newcastle	

Imagine having this colony as an impressive display in your garden! One of the potato orchids (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) puts on this display each year just before Christmas in a garden in the upper Blue Mountains. See the article and another photo of the developing stems on page 330.

Photograph by Jenny Coles



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Photographs supplied by June Niejalke.